The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1900. NO. 28

LOCAL NOTES.

—The Huntingdon Presbytery is in session at Williamsburg this week.

—Rev. Treverton will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. R. S. Woodward will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. W. H. Mounts and son are visiting among friends in and about Altoona.

—Alfred Brumbaugh, wife and son are visiting among friends in Blair county this week.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Mrs. Daniel Parson, of Huntingdon, was a Sunday visitor in Mapleton, being the guest of George Parmer and wife.

—Some of the schools in Logan township have been closed on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever in that section.

—McCarl's liniment is good for man or beast. It quickly brings relief when applied to aches, pains, sprains, cuts or bruises. Try it.

—Mrs. G. D. Wood and Misses Ella M. Grove and Lottie E. Smith spent Saturday in Mill Creek, the guests of Miss Frances Isenberg.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—Henry Himes, of Harrisburg, spent a few days of the past week among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton, all of whom were glad to see him.

—A box of salve is a requisite in every household. When buying get McCarl's ointment which has healing properties unequaled by any other salve.

—Harry Corbin Post No. 200, G. A. R., will be inspected on Friday evening next, October 5, by David B. Miller, inspector. All members are urged to be present.

—Miss Maggie Shaver, of Mount Union, who went to a Philadelphia hospital a short time ago, died in that institution at four o'clock yesterday morning. She was an estimable lady.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—Miss Vivian Doyle, of Louisville, Kentucky, who had been spending several weeks among friends in this county, returned to her home yesterday. Dr. Sallie Whitesides, of Baltimore, accompanied her.

—It is not out of order at this time to suggest to our citizens that they clean up all weeds and refuse from about their premises. A little precaution at this time may prevent sickness and a large doctor bill.

—Mrs. H. C. Bratton, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Harriet McHugh and daughters, of Lorain, Ohio, spent a couple days of last week among their numerous friends. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Godard.

—County Superintendent Rudy visited the schools in this borough and the railroad school in Union township yesterday. He informs us that he never found our schools in better working condition. So may it be.

—Surveys are now being made in Fulton county for a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Hancock, Maryland, to McConnellsburg, and the Tuscarora Valley railroad will be extended to the latter place.

—You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. J. G. Gillam will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

—E. B. Greenland and wife, of Altoona, and George Greenland, of Cassville, Huntingdon county, visited at the home of Clyde Greenland and family, on Clark street, several days of last week.—*Bellwood Bulletin.*

—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Kinkead, of Huntingdon, spent Friday last among their numerous Mapleton friends. They were on their way home from attending the funeral of Mr. Kinkead's uncle, William Hall, at Burnham.

—Why not get rid of that hacking cough before it runs into something more serious? McCarl's Cough Syrup is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds croup and all irritations and inflammations of the throat or chest. Price 25 cents.

—Miss Orlena L. Henderson, of Saltillo, has been appointed to a scholarship in the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art by Governor Stone. Miss Henderson is a fine young lady who merits this honor and we congratulate her on her good fortune.

—Last Tuesday evening at Shirleysburg, Mr. B. F. Hill, of Shirleysburg, and Miss Louella Wilson, of Mapleton, were united in the bonds of matrimony. 'Squire W. H. Lightner, of Shirleysburg, officiated at the ceremony. We extend congratulations and best wishes to the young couple.

—The fractional paper currency used in the United States thirty years ago is still outstanding to the extent of $15,000,000. Most of this sum was destroyed, though a considerable amount remains in the hands of the collectors and is equivalent in value to gold, like all of Uncle Sam's money.

—The personal property of the J. V. C. M. association was levied on by the sheriff on Wednesday and will be sold on Tuesday next at 1 P. M. This move means a reorganization of the association and it is thought that these grounds will be made an attractive summer resort.—*Newton Hamilton Watchman.*

—Saturday, October 6, is the last day upon which the poll tax can be paid to qualify citizens to vote at the November election. Every citizen who has not paid a state or county tax within two years must qualify himself by securing a tax receipt on or before that date or be disfranchised and prevented from voting at one of the most important elections ever held.

—"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum, who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—E. Frank Green and family, who have been residing in Wilmerding for the past few years, returned to Bellwood a few days ago, and we are glad to know that they will make this their permanent place of residence in the future. Mr. Green has secured employment in the P. R. R. freight office as night operator.—*Bellwood Bulletin.* Mr. Green is a son of Austin Green, of Cassville, and is an excellent young man.

—McConnellsburg *News:* Last Sunday afternoon a seven-year-old son of Mr. Frank Schetrompf, who lives on the Henderson place at the eastern base of Sideling hill on the road leading from Warfordsburg to Buck valley, was playing out about the barn with some other children. A litter of plump little pigs were scampering about and the little boy thought it would be nice to catch one. He caught the pig and it began to squeal. This alarmed the mother pig and she ran angrily at the boy, threw him down, tore his clothing nearly all off, and bit him about the face and neck lacerating his little body in a dreadful manner. Had not his screams brought some one to his aid he would have been killed.

—No other pills can equal DeWitt's Little Early Risers for promptness, certainty and efficiency. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

—The dwelling house of B. F. Davis, in Henderson township, about one and one-half miles from Union Church, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon about four o'clock, having its origin in a defective flue. No male persons were at home at the time, and while a portion of the household goods were removed from the building they also caught fire later and were also destroyed. The loss is total, there being no insurance.

—On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Miss Annie Ewing has been paying some attention to the culture of figs. She had one tree this year that netted her over and above what was eat and put up by the family, 221 dozen prime figs, or about five bushels in all. These figs she sold at an average of 5 cents per dozen, bringing her $11.05. She could not supply the demand. Annie has several other trees coming on and in a few years will be able to do quite a business in figs. We wish her success. —*Newton Hamilton Watchman.*

—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway is encouraging the sugar beet industry, and a hundred flat cars are now being remodeled to enable them to handle sugar beets economically. The cars will resemble ballast cars, in that six doors will be arranged on each side hinged to a top rail, for side-dumping the beets at the unloading shed at the sugar mills. In order to unload, it will only be necessary to turn the lever and the doors will open upwardly and the beets will roll down an inclined plane into the storage bin, says The Railway and Engineering Review.

—During the winter of 1897 Mr. James Reed, one of the leading citizens and merchants of Clay, Clay Co., W. Va., struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whisky in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Pain Balm is unequaled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The X-rays have been subjected to a novel purpose in Calcutta. A thief was supposed to have stolen a diamond worth 10,000 rupees and to have effectually secreted it on his person by swallowing it. Expert thieves in India temporarily secrete small valuables of this description in the throat. It is called "pouching," and the thieves undergo special training in order to render them proficient in the art. The plan is very simple. A small piece of lead is attached to a thread, and this the neophyte swallows, then by the action of his tongue he guides the lead to the orifice of the sac in the throat. The pupil is prevented from completely swallowing the lead by the piece of thread which the teacher holds. When the man has become skillful in this act of swallowing the leaden pellet is coated with lime, which has the effect of enlarging the sac so that it becomes capable of retaining large articles. In the case of Calcutta the Roentgen rays revealed the presence of some obstacle in the throat, but its precise identity could not be gathered.

—The new stone arch bridge across Scrub run at Main street was completed last Saturday and was opened for travel about three o'clock that day. The contractor for this work was C. Bower Shaver, of Mount Union, and he was assisted in the mason work by W. H. Fultz, of the same place. John A. Toomey and George Wharton were the attendants. The work has been executed in a creditable manner and to the satisfaction of the borough officials and the taxpayers. The span of the arch is twelve feet and the length is thirty-three feet. The distance from the bottom of the keystone to the water at the south end is four feet and at the north end four and one-half feet, giving considerable more space for the water way than under the old bridge which was but twenty-six inches from the bottom of the sills to the water. This is the first work of this character ever undertaken in this borough but we opine it will not be the last. All the work done in the past few years bears the mark of permanency and this is in line with the policy of progress. No town in this section of the state has better streets. The improvements thus far made have been made on a tax rate of but five mills and the closest economy consistent with good work has been exercised in order to make the improvements without increasing the tax rate. We congratulate the burgess and council on this latest achievement which we believe will prove a monument to their good sense.

Bees as Poachers.

A very interesting case has originated at Warwick, N. Y., and if the decision is sustained on appeal, a most important precedent will be established. Bees owned by one person punctured the peaches of another while they were ripening, extracting the juice from the fruit, thus destroying it. The plaintiff placed his damages at $250.

Local experts gave testimony in both peach growing and bee keeping. The justice gave judgment to the plaintiff to the amount of $25 and costs. If the case is sustained, it will render the owners of the bees liable in damages for their incursion on the premises of other property holders, the same as horses, pigs and other trespassers. A few years ago a suit was brought in Delaware county against a farmer to recover on a claim for pasturing bees. The plaintiff alleged that the bees had no right to obtain sustenance and material for making honey for the benefit of the owners from his property without compensation. The contention of the plaintiff was sustained and the judgment was entered.

Young Woman Burned to Death in Mifflin County.

Mrs. Annie Kline, aged 35 years, wife of Rudolph Kline, of Granville, Mifflin county, was so badly burned on Wednesday as to cause her death soon after.

She was assisting her husband in boiling apple butter at an outside fireplace, and while working about the kettle her clothing was ignited. She at once turned and ran, thus fanning the flames which soon enveloped her whole body. Her husband endeavored to stop her but in her frenzy she broke loose from him and continued to fight him away until finally she was overcome. Her entire body was terribly burned. Kline was severely burned about the hands, arms and face.

The accident has cast a gloom over the whole community. The dead woman was the daughter of Capt. Walter Owens, postmaster at Granville and ex-county superintendent of public schools.

Marriage Licenses.

Munson R. McMullen and Bessie Miller, both of Tell township.

I. H. Querry, Cass township, and Viola Crisswell, Tod township.

Charles E. Grove, Shirley township, and Maggie Ryder, Franklin Co., Pa.

Samuel Waid, Huston township, Blair county, and Matilda Keith, Birmingham.

Andrew Jackson White.

A. J. White, who for many years had been a conspicuous figure in this neighborhood, died at eight o'clock Thursday evening, September 27, 1900, at the residence of William Morningstar in Henderson township of senility after an illness of but four days duration.

Deceased was born in Huntingdon, near where the Blair building now stands, March 17, 1815, hence was aged 85 years, 6 months and 10 days. He was apprenticed to the milling trade and for a few years was miller at the Huntingdon mill. In 1840 he was married to Miss Catharine Showalter who with their only child died the following year. October 24, 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth Richardson who died in 1897. To them were born twelve children, five of whom are living. They are John J., of Pittsburg; Lewis, of Mount Union; Charles and Benjamin, of Johnstown, and Mrs. Martha Yocum, of Altoona. Mr. White is also survived by one brother, Daniel M. White, of Morrison's Cove, Blair county, who is now 84 years of age and is the only one of seventeen children now living.

Mr. White in 1863 moved from Huntingdon to the farm in Union township where he and his faithful wife toiled for so many years and where they reared their family. In fact all but two years of his life were spent in Huntingdon and on this farm. Those two years were spent in Ohio. Since the death of his wife he has been making his home with his son Lewis in Mount Union. Mr. White was characterized by a positive and determined disposition, but his character and honesty have never been impeached. Most positive men make many enemies but Mr. White's strict regard for truth attracted more than his positive manner repelled.

The remains were brought to the old Hampson burying ground on Sunday and there amid the hills and vales he loved so well his body was laid to rest. The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Henry Treverton, and the solemn service was witnessed by many friends from different sections of the county.

—Do not get scared if your heart troubles you. Most likely you suffer from indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and gives the worn out stomach perfect rest. It is the only preparation known that completely digests all classes of foods; that is why it cures the worst cases of indigestion and stomach trouble after everything else has failed. It may be taken in all conditions and cannot help but do you good. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

AN AUTUMN OUTING.

Gettysburg, Luray, Natural Bridge, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Washington.

A nine-day personally-conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Washington will leave New York and Philadelphia in a special train of Pullman parlor cars on Tuesday, October 9. The party will be in charge of a tourist agent and an experienced chaperon. A whole day will be spent on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, a carriage drive with lectures by an able guide being included in the ticket. Ample time will be allowed at Luray and Natural Bridge to view the wondrous natural formations. Sunday, October 14, will be spent at Old Point Comfort. At Richmond and Washington opportunities will be presented to visit all the points of interest under intelligent guidance.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents; to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, or Pennsylvania Annex, foot Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 9-12-4t

—Dr. W. H. Lewis, Lawrenceville, Va., writes, "I am using Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in my practice among severe cases of indigestion and find it an admirable remedy." Many hundreds of physicians depend upon the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in stomach troubles. It digests what you eat, and allows you to eat all the good food you need, providing you do not overload your stomach. Gives instant relief and a permanent cure. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

A Correct Pose.

The minute a woman stands lightly on her feet, with knees straight, chest well out, stomach flat, shoulders back and the body from the waist up tilting ever so slightly forward, she has acquired at once a certain amount of effect that no amount of beauty or fine clothes could give.

A woman simply can't stand correctly and look slovenly.

Princesses and Their Dress.

Some people imagine that princesses are obliged to be exceedingly extravagant in the matter of dress, but the truth is in exact opposition to this idea. Princess Victoria of Wales to this day spends as little as possible upon her wardrobe, in order to save money to give away to some of the institutions that have specially enlisted her sympathies or else to expend upon the necessities of the proteges best known to her. Princess May was always said to positively grudge the money which her simple gowns cost when her mother superintended these purchases and now as Duchess of York being obliged to clothe herself suitably to her rank, she never allows her dressmakers to employ needless expensive trimmings.—Woman's Life.

Do Not Whisper in the Sick Room.

Whatever is considered unsuitable for a sick person to hear should never be whispered in the room or just outside the door. All conversation necessary in the room should be held in a clear, low tone, thus leaving no fear in the patient's mind that the truth is being withheld from her or that events are transpiring of which she is being kept in ignorance.

People who would never think of transgressing the rules of politeness by whispering in the presence of a third person will drive to despair one who is sick by carrying on a whispered consultation where she can hear the disagreeable buzz without being able to distinguish a word.

Sick persons are always far more sensitive than those who are well, and for this reason, at least, the ordinary rules of etiquette should be observed in their presence.

Farm Women of Canada.

Mr. G. C. Creelman, the Ontario Provincial director of Farmers' Institute, has begun to establish Women's Institutes in connection with the regular Farmers' Institutes throughout the province. During the past seasons five lectures and have proved so accept- Lecturers and have proved so acceptible that communications have been received from various quarters, asking that Women's Institutes be formed. Inspector Creelman has accordingly sent a circular letter to the Farmers' Institute secretaries throughout the the province, and has asked each to send in a list of six ladies in his neighborhood who will asist in organizing and supporting the women's branches.

The superintendent will aid in securing the services of a paid lady delegate experienced in organizing work. The government, by law ,is already pledged to an annual grant of $10 to each district for Women's Institutes, and the Farmers' Institutes are empowered to do the same. At the Women's Institute meetings farmers' wives and daughters discuss branches of farm work in which they necessariy engage, more particularly in the dairy line. Next season additional women lecturers will be provided, to give practical lessons in cooking and butter-making.—The Woman's Journal.

Lessons in Self Control.

It is a pity to see what terror assails some nervous children at the approach of a thunderstorm. It is not only the vivid flashes of lightning which throw them into a panic, but the long roll of the thunder and the frequent deafening crashes and peals which act disastrously upon their youthful nerves. Of course it is well to teach them to be prudent and avoid getting into a draught during a thunderstorm but such prudence is often carried to excess and the children endure torments of apprehension of sudden death from lightning stroke.

Mothers who have dread of thunderstorms should endeavor to govern their apprehensions and show self-control before the children. Teach them the benefits of electricity in clearing up a sultry atmosphere, when the humidity has been unendurably oppressive. There is a bright side even to a thunderstorm, and it is our duty to teach little folks lessons of cheerfulness.

Young Americans have nerves not quite so strong as those of a few generations ago. Anything which teaches a child courage, cheerfulness and self-control should be cultivated in the nursery. Let us teach the children to understand the benefits of the thunderstorm in summer, and not dwell exclusively on the idea of being "struck by lightning," which is a general impression with the denizens of the nursery.—Philadelphia Record.

New Industry for Women.

A new industry for women is massaging the scalp. A Brooklyn woman who started in business a short time ago has been so successful that she has built up a clientele which keeps her busy. She has established a downtown office opposite one of the big department stores in Brooklyn, and also still keeps the modest place upstairs over a shop, where she first started in business. To the latter place some women come in the evening after she has returned from down town. So that she fills every moment of her time with customers. The first treatment costs from $1 to $1.50, depending upon what is to be done to the head. Usually a shampoo and singeing or clipping of the hair has to be done. After that comes a thorough massaging of the scalp with the use of a tonic prepared by the masseuse. Subsequent treatments cost 75 cents each, and may be taken at intervals of two weeks until the growth of the hair is thoroughly under way. The new treatment works wonders with the hair. Men are finding out the benefits of the new system, too. A barber shop in Fifth avenue patronized by smart men makes a specialty of a certain tonic for the hair. But one of he operators confided to a customer the other day that it was not the tonic but the manipulation that "did the business." In some shops electricity is being applied to the scalp with specially prepared tonics. The tonic is also to be used at home between the visits for treatment. However, the patient is not allowed to apply the tonic with the finger ends. It must be applied with a sponge. The operator explains that if the hair is rubbed the wrong way it tends to make it fall. Hence, the proper massage of the scalp is an art to be learned. It offers a renumerative field of labor for women and it requires but little time to learn it.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Cocque feathers are to be seen on some of the model hats that are arriving.

Pretty liberty satins are among the new goods for evening wear. They come in delicate shades and have raised polka dots.

No, the shirtwaist should not reach below the waist line. It is bourgeoise —or else horrid thought!—it is plain admission that one has no hips to speak of.

Women are not tiring of those charming little boleros, yokes and collars with applications of heavy lace upon cloth of gold, the gold not in a barbaric quantity, but giving enough of a glimmer to suggest richness.

Oh, the funny big sleeves that are appearing on the new long coats. Funny big, bulging affairs, but brought in at the wrist in something like a cuff. Well, they will be easy to slip on if the dress sleeves do not develope with them.

The veil that has the name "Marlborough" attached is called not the Marlborough veil, but the Marlborough dot. There is good reason for it, for there is usually one dot to a veil, and it is conspicuous enough to require a name for itself.

The newest parasol handle is made of California lizard skin. It is straight, with a ball at the end, below which is a broad band of silver in buckle design. The soft gray of the silver and the lizard skin make an extremely pretty color motif.

Braids of all kinds are to be seen in the shops and the woman who gets a real Scotch plaid waist must get one with the Scotch thistle on the gilt buttons. The plaids come in the soft, stylish, dull shades, and, of course, in the beautiful blues and greens that it is hard to resist.

Those Russian cottons of the nature of cretonnes are some of the most attractive goods that have been shown for decorating purposes—particularly when they come in the genuine Russian designs and combinations of colors, the rich Russian reds and blues. They make beautiful cushion covers.

The girl should give care to the stockings she wears with low shoes, and a short skirt. When she has black or tan shoes and a gray skirt and wears a pair of dark blue stockings she makes a line of demarkation which is noticeable, calls atention to her skirt and seems to give it an inch or two of extra shortness that is not in good taste.

The prevalence of color in umbrella coverings in place of the once uniform black or brown is observable. A deep red, blue, green, purple or wine-colored umbrella does much to mitigate the gloom of a rainy day. Besides with the mixture, lines, bare, checks, etc., of color in a rainy day or general utility costume a colored umbrella is a harmonizing adjunct that deserves approval.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Lunatic Fled to the Woods.

Edward W. Dunn, of Franklin, was adjudged a lunatic by a commission appointed by the court, and he was to be taken to the asylum in North Warren. Dunn learned of what was going on and ran away from home. A searching party was organized, and for two days and a night the woods for miles around were searched until the man was found in a starved condition nine miles from home. He fought against capture, but finally was overpowered and taken home. Dunn is said to have lost his mind on account of the accidental killing of his daughter a year ago.

Bulldog Bites Off Boy's Nose.

George Risser, an orphan, ten years old,was bitten horribly at Lebanon by a vicious bulldog owned by Grant Zeller, a retired ice merchant. Risser, who was a stranger to the animal, was in the act of giving it food, when without warning it leaped upon him and knocked him down. The boy's legs became entangled in the dog's chain, and while he lay on the ground helpless the ferocious animal chewed his face, tearing off the nose and an eyelid and sinking its fangs in both cheeks. He will be disfigured for life.

Bold Burglars' Small Haul.

Professional burglars who have been operating in and near Carlisle visited the large plant of the Mount Holly Company, and, having broken into the office, dynamited the vault, and then the safe, notwithstanding the fact that a number of employes were working all night in the brilliantly lighted finishing room not fifty feet away. The money had been removed, but they got thirty dollars' worth of revenue stamps.

Cities With Over 25,000 People.

Pennsylvania's census returns show that five cities have been added to the list of those with more than twenty-five thousand inhabitants. The five are Johnstown, McKeesport, Chester, York and Easton. Of these Easton shows the largest ratio of increase—74.28. York's gain, the smallest, was 61.85. Chester gained 69.13, McKeesport 65.02 and Johnstown 64.81.

Congregation Has an Ox Roast.

An ox roast was held in Sharpless's woods under the direction of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, of Chester. A thousand colored people participated, and hundreds of other citizens witnessed the ceremony. John Brown Post, No. 194, G. A. R., attended. Mayor D. W. Jefferis made a speech, and an oration was delivered by Senator Davis, of Virginia.

Work Given to Three Hundred.

After almost four months of idleness, during which time the plant has been entirely overhauled and its capacity increased twenty-five per cent., the fires in the furnace at Bellefonte were lighted a few days ago and the plant will be run to its full capacity with 300 men. The company has its entire output sold for nine months or more ahead.

Third Pair of Twin Boys.

Mrs. Victor Beauquiet, of Homestead, became the mother of the third successive pair of twin boys within four years. Both are big, strong babies, and, with mamma, are doing nicely. All six of the twins are living, and are remarkably strong, healthy children. Mr. Beauquiet, the father, is employed in the Homestead Steel Works, and is well-to-do.

A Man of Misfortunes.

William O. Jones, a slate quarryman, of Bangor, who had an eye gouged out twelve years ago and his skull fractured two years ago while at work, had his leg crushed in the Standard Slate Company's quarry, at Easton. The limb was amputated and Jones died. He was forty years old and married.

Buried and Baked Alive.

George Schooley, aged forty-four years, of Pittston, was digging ashes from tthe foot of a burning culm pipe, for use in laying a sidewalk, when a large quantity of hot ashes fell upon him. He was dead when taken from under the fallen ashes. His body was terribly burned.

Aroused From Bed and Beaten.

John Cain, who lives in the southern part of Lancaster County, was called from bed to the door by Newton Fritz and two colored men, who beat and killed him, fracturing his skull. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the men. No provocation for the assault is known.

Wire Fences Along the Pennsylvania R.R.

The work of stretching woven wire fences along the Pennsylvania Railroad has been completed and now nearly every mile of the main tracks of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburg is protected by wire fences designed to keep live stock off the tracks.

Judge Named by Governor Stone.

Governor Stone has appointed William P. Potter, of Pittsburg, to the Supreme Court vacancy caused by the death of Justice Henry Green. Marshal Brown, of Pittsburg, has been from the foot of a burning culm pipe, Stagle, of Allegheny.

Lineman's Strong Hold on Life.

After receiving a shock of 2200 volts of electricity, falling forty feet and breaking his neck, Roy Smith, a telephone lineman, at Erie, pulled out his handkerchief and wiped the dust from his forehead and died almost instantly.

Judge Metzger Dies Suddenly.

John J. Metzger, presiding Judge of the Lycoming County Courts, dropped dead at his home in Williamsport. He was seventy-two years old, and was serving his second term as Judge.

CYCLING NOTES.

Cycling as a popular sport is decidedly on the decline.

The mortality among cycle clubs this season has been very heavy.

It is creditably reported that one manufacturer of coaster brakes has sold 118,000 of these attachments this year.

Cordang, the great Dutch rider, recently broke the one-hour pacer record by traveling twenty-three miles 1362 yards.

S. Kimble, of Louisville, Ky., won the one-mile international professional championship at Montreal. Time, 3m. 48s.

An authority is of the opinion that there has been entirely too much century riding this year for the good of the sport.

Harry G. Rouse, a bicycle manufacturer, of Peoria, Ill., died, aged forty years. He was one of the first fifteen members of the L. A. W.

More legislation than heretofore will be proposed by the various divisions of the L. A. W. during the next sessions of the State Legislatures. A majority of it will be in the interest of good roads and sidepaths.

It is said that plans are being considered by which it is hoped to revive popular interest in cycling next season. The nature of the plans is not divulged, but it is stated a surprise awaits the lovers of the wheel.

Two probable effects of the popularity attained by the coaster brake is that of paving the way for a changeable speed gearing and of ascertaining the tendency toward uniformity in the making of rear hubs and threading them.

Riders who are particular about recording their mileage and noting the distance between points will be interested to know that there is a complaint on the part of experts against the rim makers, who, they say, are making their rims smaller than formerly.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Selbach still leads the New York team in batting.

The Brooklyn Club hasn't a left-handed pitcher on its staff.

Willis, of Boston, has the poorest batting average in the League.

Hawley, of New York, is pitching as good ball as any man in the League.

Six players on the St. Louis team are batting above .300, and yet the team is far down in the race.

Chesbro, of Pittsburg, is very effective against every club in the League except Philadelphia.

Catcher Donohue, secured by Pittsburg from Dayton, is the only left-hand catcher in the big League.

Pitcher Hughes, formerly of Brooklyn, recently lost three games in succession in the California League.

Bernard, an outfielder from the Albany team of the New York League, is now playing with the New Yorks.

According to Lawyer Harry Taylor, 136 players are on the roll of membership of the Players' Protective Association.

Hickman, of New York, slipped up after batting safely in twenty-seven consecutive games. He has left a mark it will be difficult to beat.

So successful have the semi-professional teams been in the South this season that there is an excellent prospect of a Southern League being formed for next season.

There is a report that the present League is to be put out of business next year by a combination of the players' association with the new National Association and the minor leagues.

There is continued talk of the enforced retirement of President Young, of the League; even Hanlon has turned against him. The chief charge against Young is of maintaining an incompetent umpiring staff, but this is really the owners' fault.

LABOR WORLD.

Organized British coal miners urge the Pennsylvania strikers to stand firm for their demands.

About 300 journeymen tailors went on strike at Cleveland, Ohio, for recognition of their union.

The labor troubles in Chicago are practically over, and over $8,000,000 new building operations are in progress.

The strike of steel workers in the West has been settled, and about sixty thousand men have returned to work.

James McDonald, an American engineer, has arranged to take 5000 Jamaican laborers to build a railroad in Ecuador.

The Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, has reduced wages from ten to twenty per cent. About 3000 men are affected.

Dried fruit packers and canners on the Pacific Coast are having much trouble over the lack of help necessary to handle the crop.

Two hundred employes of the Merrimac packing room, at Lowell, Mass., have struck in sympathy with the print workers, who want pay for overtime.

The International Association of Wood Carvers has almost unanimously rejected the proposition of the American Society of Wood Carvers to amalgamate.

At a meeting of several hundred retail butchers at Buffalo, N. Y., resolutions were adopted supporting the Buffalo packers and condemning the recent strike.

The Chase Woolen Mills, at Elmville, Conn., have been closed indefinitely. A scarcity of orders is given as the cause of the suspension. About 100 hands were employed.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

40

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra...	$ —	@$	22
Firsts	21	@	21½
Thirds to seconds	17	@	20
State dairy tubs, extras	—	@	21
Imitation creamery	15	@	18
Factory, finest	15¼	@	15½
Low grades	14	@	14¾
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	11⅛	@	11¼
Small	11¼	@	11½
Part skims,good to prime	7	@	8½
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	21	@	23
State and Penn	21	@	23
Western—Choice	—	@	20
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow,choice,1900	—	@	2 30
Medium	2 05	@	2 10
Pea, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Red kidney, choice	2 10	@	2 15
White kidney, choice	2 25	@	2 30
Yellow eye	—	@	2 10
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	1 17½	@	1 20
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, red, per bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Green, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Muskmelons, per crate	1 00	@	3 00
Watermelon, per bbl	3 00	@	25 00
Pears, Seckle, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Bartlett, per bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Peaches, per basket	40	@	1 00
Plums, per 10-lb. basket	15	@	30
Grapes, up-river, per car	50	@	90
Niagara, per basket	8	@	11
Cranberries, per bbl	3 50	@	5 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	11
Spring chickens, per lb	—	@	11½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	6	@	12
Ducks, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	6	@	12
Broilers, Phila., per lb	13	@	18
Fowls,State & Penn.,per lb	10½	@	11
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb.	—	@	12
Geese, East, spring, per lb.	11	@	16
Squabs, per dozen	1 00	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, per lb.	13½	@	14
1899, fair	—	@	11½
Pacific Coast—1899, choice.	13½	@	14
Common to fair	8	@	11
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	92½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	87½	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb	82½	@	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	70	@	75
Straw, long rye	65	@	75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl.	1 25	@	1 62
Long Island, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	2 62
Onions—Orange Co.,per bag.	1 00	@	2 50
Eastern, red, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Cabbages, per 100	2 00	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per bushel	25	@	50
String beans, per bushel	40	@	60
Squash per bbl	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Corn, per 100	25	@	75
Egg plant, per bbl	50	@	75
Peppers, per bbl	25	@	1 00
Celery, per dozen	10	@	50
Lima beans, per bag	50	@	1 25
Lettuce, per case	1 00	@	3 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, per quart	5	@	10
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 70	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 15	@	4 60
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	87	@	87½
No. 2 red	—	@	82½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	50½
Oats—No. 2 white	27¼	@	27½
Track mixed	24½	@	26
Rye—Western	60	@	60½
State	55	@	56
Lard, city	—	@	7.05c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9¼
Calves, city dressed	9	@	13
Country dressed	8	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 35
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 75	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	4 95	@	6 10
Country dressed	7	@	8½

TOBACCO.

Western tobacco is firm, but dull. Sumatra tobacco is moving into consumptive hands readily. Havana tobacco is in good demand. For domestic cigar leaf there is a good inquiry, and the volume of orders placed is of satisfactory proportions.

BIG DEMAND FOR GOOD HORSES.

High Prices Offered, But the Proper Kind Seems to Be Scarce.

New York City (Special).—Dealers in heavy harness horses say that with the advent of cooler weather there is an increasing demand for coach and carriage horses, high acting cobs and heavy teams of the trotting bred variety. The fact that the best class of carriage horses are scarce while the demand is greater than it has been for several years will tend to advance prices on good stock.

The boom in horseflesh, which really started three years ago and has been growing ever since, caught breeders short. During the depressed state of the market they practically quit breeding, and at present the demand is greater than the supply for the proper kind of animals. The same is true of the light harness trade. A really good, sound trotter or pacer will bring almost any price. They are being sought for in every breeding centre of the country.

GEORGIA'S COTTON CROP.

Farmers Determined to Hold Yield For High Prices.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special).—The farmers of Georgia have made a remarkable unanimous determination this season to get the highest possible value for their cotton crop.

Very little has been disposed of at a lower figure than ten cents a pound. There is a large balance on hand. This will not be sold until the eleventh hour, and not a few of the more wealthy producers have expressed an intention to hold their surplus until next spring if necessary.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Spread the Gospel—Efforts of the Churches Should Be Directed Toward Saving Sinners—They Should Get in Sympathy With Strangers.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage points to fields of usefulness that are not yet thoroughly cultivated, and shows the need of more activity. The text is Romans xv, 20, "Lest I should build upon another man's foundation."

In laying out the plan of his missionary tour Paul sought out towns and cities which had not yet been preached to. He goes to Corinth, a city famous for splendor and vice, and Jerusalem, where the priesthood and the sanhedrin were ready to leap with both feet upon the Christian religion. He feels he has especial work to do, and he means to do it. What was the result? The grandest life of usefulness that a man ever lived. We modern Christian workers are not apt to imitate Paul. We build on other people's foundations. If we erect a church, we prefer to have it filled with families all of whom have been pious. Do we gather a Sabbath-school class, we want good boys and girls, hair combed, faces washed, manners attractive. So a church in this day is apt to be built out of other churches. Some ministers spend all their time in fishing in other people's ponds, and they throw the line into that church pond and jerk out a Methodist, and throw the line into another church pond and bring out a Presbyterian, or there is a religious row in some neighboring church, and a whole school of fish swim off from that pond, and we take them all in with one sweep of the net. What is gained? Absolutely nothing for the cause of Christ. What strengthens an army is new recruits. While courteous to those coming from other flocks, we should build our churches not out of other churches, but out of the world, lest we build on another man's foundation.

The fact is this is a big world. When in our schoolboy days we learned the diameter and circumference of this planet we did not learn half. It is the latitude and longitude and diameter and circumference of want and woe and sin that no figures can calculate. This one spiritual continent of wretchedness reaches across all zones, and if I were called to give its geographical boundary I would say it was bounded on the north and south and east and west by the great heart of God's sympathy and love. Oh, it is a great world! Since 6 o'clock this morning 60,800 persons have been born, and all these multiplied populations are to be reached by the gospel. In England or in our Eastern American cities we are being much crowded, and an acre of ground is of great value, but in Western America 500 acres is a small farm, and 20,000 acres is no unusual possession. There is a vast field here and everywhere unoccupied, plenty of room more, not building on another man's foundation.

We need as churches to stop bombarding the old iron-clad sinners that have been proof against thirty years of Christian assault. Alas for that church which lacks the spirit of evangelism, spending on one chandelier enough to light 500 souls to glory, and in one carved pillar enough to have made a thousand men "pillars in the house of our God forever," and doing less good than many a log cabin meeting-house with tallow candles stuck in wooden sockets and a minister who has never seen a college and does not know the difference between Greek and Choctaw! We need as churches to get into sympathy with the great outside world, and let them know that none are so broken-hearted or hardly bestead that they will not be welcomed. "No," says some fastidious Christian; "I don't like to be crowded in church. Don't put any one in my pew."

My brother, what will you do in heaven? When a great multitude that no man can number assembles, they will put fifty in your pew. What are the select few to-day assembled in the Christian churches compared with the mightier millions outside of them? Many of the churches are like a hospital that should advertise that its patients must have nothing more than toothache or "run rounds," but no broken heads, no crushed ankles, no fractured thighs. Give us for treatment moderate sinners, velvet-coated sinners and sinners with a gloss on. It is as though a man had a farm of 3000 acres and put all his work on one acre. He may raise ever so large ears of corn, ever so big heads of wheat—he would remain poor. The church of God has bestowed its chief care on one acre, and has raised splendid men women in that small inclosure, but the field is the world. That means North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa and all the islands of the sea. It is as though, after a great battle, there were left 50,000 wounded and dying on the field and three surgeons gave all their time to three patients under their charge. The major general comes in and says to the doctors, "Come out here and look at the nearly 50,000 dying for lack of surgical attendance." "No," say the three doctors, standing there fanning their patients, "we have three important cases here, and we are attending to them, and when we are not positively busy with their wounds it takes all our time to keep the flies off." In this awful battle of sin and sorrow, where millions have fallen on millions, do not let us spend all our time in taking care of a few people, and when the command comes, "Go into the world," say practically: "No, I cannot. I have here a few choice cases, and I am busy keeping off the flies." There are multitudes today who have never had any Christian worker look them in the eye and with earnestness in the accentuation say, "Come!" or they would long ago have been in the kingdom. My friends, religion is either a sham or a great reality. If it be a sham, let us disband our churches and Christian associations. If it be a reality, then great populations are on the way to the bar of God unfitted for the ordeal. And what are we doing?

In order to reach the multitude of outsiders we must drop all technicalities out of our religion. When we talk to people about the hypostatic union and French encyclopedianism and Erastinianism and Complutensianism, we are impolite and as little understood as if a physician should talk to an ordinary patient about the pericardium and intercostal muscle and scorbutic symptoms. Many of us come out of the theological seminaries so loaded up that we take the first ten years to show our people how much we know and the next ten years to get our people to know as much as we know, and at the end we find that neither of us knows anything as we ought to know. Here are hundreds of thousands of sinning, struggling and dying people who need to realize just one thing—that Jesus Christ came to save them and will save them now. But we got into a profound and elaborate definition of what justification is, and after all the work there are not, outside of the learned professions, 10,000 people who can tell what justification is. I will read you the definitions: "Justification is purely a forensic act, the act of a judge sitting in the forum, in which the Supreme Ruler and Judge, who is accountable to none, and who alone knows the manner in which the ends of His universal government can best be obtained, reckons that which was done by the substitute in the same manner as if it had been done by those who believe in the substitute, and purely on account of this gracious method of reckoning grants them the full remission of their sins."

Now, what is justification? I will tell you what justification is—when a sinner believes, God lets him off. One summer in Connecticut I went to a large factory, and I saw over the door written the words, "No Admittance." I entered and saw over the next door "No Admittance." Of course I entered. I got inside and found it a pin factory, and they were making pins, very serviceable, fine and useful pins. So the spirit of exclusiveness has practically written over the outside door of many a church, "No Admittance." And if the stranger enters he finds practically written over the second door, "No Admittance," while the minister stands in the pulpit hammering out his little niceties of belief, pounding out the technicalities of religion, making pins.

In the most practical, common-sense way and laying aside the non-essentials and the hard definitions of religion go out on the God given mission, telling the people what they need and when and how they can get it.

Comparatively little effort as yet has been made to save that large class of persons in our midst called skeptics, and he who goes to work here will not be building upon another man's foundation. There is a large number of them. They are afraid of us and our churches, for the reason we do not know how to treat them. One of this class met Christ and heard with what tenderness and pathos and beauty and success Christ dealt with him: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first and great commandment, and the second is like unto it—namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these." And the scribe said to Him, "Well, Master, Thou hast said the truth, for there is one God, and to love Him with all the heart, and all the understanding, and all the soul, and all the strength, is more than whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly He said unto Him, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." So a skeptic was saved in one interview. But few Christian people treat the skeptic in that way. Instead of taking hold of him with the gentle hand of love we are apt to take him with the pinchers of ecclesiasticism.

Oh, skepticism is a dark land! There are men who would give a thousand worlds, if they possessed them, to get back to the placid faith of their fathers and mothers, and it is our place to help them, and we may help them, never through their heads, but always through their hearts.

These skeptics, when brought to Jesus, will be mightily effective, far more so than those who never examined the evidences of Christianity. Thomas Chalmers was once a skeptic, Robert Hall a skeptic, Robert Newton a skeptic, Christian Evans a skeptic. But when once with strong hand they took hold of the chariot of the gospel they rolled it on with what momentum!

If I address such men and women to-day I throw out no scoff. I implead them by the memory of the good old days when at their mother's knee they said, "Now I lay me down to sleep," and by those days and nights of scarlet fever in which she watched you, giving you the medicine in just the right time, and turning your pillow when it was hot, and with hands that many years ago turned to dust soothed away your pain and with voice that you will never hear again, unless you join her in the better country, told you to never mind, for you would feel better by and by, and by that dying couch where she looked so pale and talked so slowly, catching her breath between the words, and you felt an awful loneliness coming over your soul—by all that I beg you to come back and take the same religion.

Again, there is a field of usefulness but little touched, occupied by those who are astray in their habits. All northern nations, like those of North American and England and Scotland—that is, in the colder climates—are devastated by alcoholism. They take the fire to keep up the warmth. In southern countries, like Arabia and Spain, the blood is so warm they are not tempted to fiery liquids. The great Roman armies never drank anything stronger than water tinged with vinegar, but under our northern climate the temptation to heating stimulants is most mighty and millions succumb. When a man's habits go wrong, the church drops him, the social circle drops him, good influences drop him—we all drop him. Of all the men who get off the track but few even get on again.

Destitute children of the street offer a field of work comparatively unoccupied. The uncared for children are in the majority in most of our cities. When they grow up, if unreformed, they will outvote your children, and they will govern your children.

The whisky ring will hatch out other whisky rings, and grog shops will kill with their horrid stench public sobriety unless the church of God rises up with outstretched arms and infolds this dying population in her bosom.

Public schools cannot do it. Art galleries cannot do it. Blackwell's Island cannot do it. Almshouses cannot no it. Jails cannot do it. Church of God, wake up to your magnificent mission! You can do it! Get somewhere, somehow to work!

The Prussian cavalry mount by putting their right foot in the stirrup, while the American cavalry mount by putting their left foot into the stirrup. I do not care how you mount your war charger if you only get into this battle for God and get there soon, right stirrup or left stirrup or no stirrup at all. The unoccupied fields are all around us, and why should we build on another man's foundation? I have heard of what was called the "thundering legion." It was in 179 a part of the Roman army to which some Christians belonged, and their prayers, it was said, were answered by thunder and lightning and hail and tempest which overthrew an invading army and saved the empire. And I would to God that our churches might be so mighty in prayer and work that they would become a thundering legion before which the forces of sin might be routed and the gates of hell might tremble. Launch the gospel ship for another voyage. Heave away now, lads! Shake out the reefs in the foretopsail! Come, O heavenly wind, and fill the canvas! Jesus aboard will assure our safety. Jesus on the sea will beckon us forward. Jesus on the shore will welcome us into harbor.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 7.

Subject: Jesus Dining With a Pharisee. Luke xiv., 1-14—Golden Text: Luke xiv., 11—Memory Verses, 12-14—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Recapitulation.—The following are the principal events in the Life of Christ during the last quarter, continued from Lesson I. of the third quarter: 46. Discourse on the bread of life. 47. At the borders of Tyre and Sidon He restored the demoniac daughter of a Syrophoenician woman. 48. Journey through Decapolis. 49. Healing a deaf stammerer. 50. Feeding the four thousand. 51. Sailed to Dalmanutha. 52. Sailed to Bethsaida, where He healed a blind man. Mark 8:22-26. 53. Journeys to Caesarea Philippi. 54. Peter's confession. 55. The transfiguration. 56. Healing the demoniac boy. 57. Journey to Capernaum. 58. Tribute money taken from the mouth of a fish. 59. A lesson in humility from "the child in the midst." 60. Discourse on the forgiving spirit. 61. Rejected by the Samaritans. Luke 9:52-56. 62. At the feast of Tabernacles. 63. The blind man healed at the pool of Siloam. 64. Discourse on the good shepherd. 65. Goes into Perea. 66. The Seventy sent forth. 67. Parable on the rich fool and discourse on the duty of watchfulness. 69. Healing a woman on the Sabbath. 70. At the feast of Dedication. 71. Retires to Bethabara. 72. Dines with a Pharisee.

1. "Chief of Pharisees." It has been suggested that this man may have been a member of the Sanhedrin, with a country home in Perea. "To eat bread." Our Lord had no home and, when He was invited to dine it was as proper for Him to go on the Sabbath as on any other day. Although there seems to have been several persons invited to this dinner, yet this affords no justification to visiting or making dinner parties on the Sabbath. "They were watching Him." (R. V.) Were maliciously watching Him. The Pharisee, while he professed friendship, had invited Jesus to his table for the purpose of finding an opportunity to accuse Him and take away His life.

2. "A certain man before Him." The man had probably been brought there and placed in the company by the Pharisee in order to test Christ.

3. "And Jesus answering spake." He knew they were deceptive, and He was ready for them. "The lawyers." The teachers of the law who were present. "Is it lawful," etc. They are in a dilemma; as lawyers, they ought to know, but if they answered in the affirmative they would endorse Christ and His work, while to answer in the negative would be to show their lack of love and lay themselves liable to a change similar to that given in chapter 13:15.

4. "They held their peace." The Pharisees taxed the conscience of the people with puerile questions, such as whether it was lawful to eat an egg on the Sabbath, or of what material the wick of the Sabbath lamp should be made, but they did not forbid this miracle, which they should have done had it been wrong; they were, therefore, forced to silence. "Took him." Laid His hands on him. "Let him go." He sent him away.

5. "Fallen into a pit." Jesus silences them completely by calling attention to the fact that they on the Sabbath day would have mercy on a beast in distress, and shall not He on the Sabbath day deliver this suffering man. Read Matt. 12: 10-13; Luke 13: 14-17.

6. "Could not answer Him." Silent, but not convinced; obstinacy and spiritual pride sealed their minds against the force of His reasoning.

7. "A parable." Showing the importance of humility. "When He marked." Nothing escapes the eye of the Lord. "How they chose out." To take the highest place when it is not our due is public vanity; to obstinately refuse it when offered, is another instance of the same vice, though private and concealed. Humility takes as much care to avoid the ostentation of an affected refusal as the open seeking of a superior place. "The chief rooms. The chief seats. (R. V.)

8. "Bidden—to a wedding." He speaks of a "marriage feast" (R. V.) because the "rules of procedure would be more carefully insisted upon." "Sit not down." The pride that apes humility violates the spirit of this teaching. There should be genuine self-abasement. It ought to check our high thoughts of ourselves to think how many there are that are more honorable than we.

9. "He that bade." The host who has authority to decide the matter. "With shame." Sooner or later pride will have a fall. The man who humbles himself merely because he is forced to do so loses the respect of both God and man.

10. "In the lowest room." "The lowest place." (R. V.) "Go up higher." The way to rise high is to begin low. No shame attaches to the one who take a low place. What Christ commanded others He Himself did. He humbled Himself in His birth, in His life and in His death. "Then shalt thou have worship." Have glory. (R. V.) This person will receive honor in the presence of the company.

11. "For every one that exalteth himself shall be humbled." (R. V.) The one who is proud and seeks to be honored above others, shall be abased, or humbled, both by God and man. "He that humbleth himself." It is better to humble ourselves, for if we do not God will humble us. "Shall be exalted." God will honor and give glory to the truly humble in heart.

12. "Call not thy friends." The second parable is to the host. It is a sharp rebuke on account of a fault which is almost always committed in the choice of guests. Our Lord certainly does not mean that a man shall not entertain his friends, but what He inculcates here is charity to the poor, and what He condemns is those entertainments which are given to the rich, either to flatter them or to procure a similar return. "Nor thy rich neighbors." "He that giveth to the rich shall surely come to want." Prov. 22:16. "Give to thy friends, but let it be to thy poor friends, not to those who need thee not."

13. "Call the poor." Feasts to the poor are not forbidden. He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. "What the Saviour here commends to others He has Himself fulfilled in the most illustrious manner. To the feast in the kingdom of God He has invited the poor, the blind, etc., in the spiritual sense of the words."

14. "Thou shalt be blessed." The poor who have been fed will bless thee, and so will the Lord. You will be conscious of having acted unselfishly. "They cannot recompense thee." Therefore God will consider Himself your debtor.—Clarke. "The resurrection of the just." There is to be a future state; we are all hastening on toward the resurrection. At that time God will reward those who have done good, for His sake, without the hope of any earthly recompense.

ROOSEVELT IS MOBBED.

Roughs in a Small Colorado Towr Attacked His Party.

THE MOUNTED GUARD RUSHED.

The Governor Was Struck With a Stick by One of the Crowd — His Assailant Was Knocked Down—About 1500 People Took Part in Throwing Stones Stale Eggs and Other Missiles.

Cripple Creek, Col. (Special).—Governor Roosevelt had a most exciting experience in Victor, a few miles from Cripple Creek, where a demonstrative crowd surrounded his party. Several attempts were made to strike Governor Roosevelt, and one man did hit him in the breast with a stick. He promptly was knocked down.

The incident was the only one of the sort that has occurred in the progress of the trip, and it is said that the trouble was occasioned by a small body of roughs. The men engaged were few in number, but violent in their attack.

Governor Roosevelt spoke in Armory Hall in Victor, which was filled. When the Governor left the hall with his party to go toward the train he was surrounded by a company of Rough Riders, commanded by Sherman Bell, one of his own soldiers in the Spanish war. He also was accompanied by General Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston; John Proctor Clarke, of New York; General Irving Hale, of Colorado; United States Senator Wolcott, Frank C. Goudy, candidate for Governor of Colorado; Percy S. Ryder, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; A. M. Stevenson, Lieutenant Tice and several others.

Governor Roosevelt and his party were on foot. A crowd of boys and men began throwing stones. The Rough Riders, mounted and unmounted, closed in around the Governor to protect him from assault by the mob.

It was at this point that somebody in the mob struck him a blow in the breast with a stick. The assailant immediately was knocked down by Daniel M. Sullivan, postmaster of Cripple Creek.

A rush was then made by the mob to drag the mounted men in khaki uniforms from their horses. The men on foot, also in khaki, closed around the Governor, making a wedge which pushed through the crowd, and they finally succeeded in gaining the train, which was surrounded by the mob.

By this time there were probably 1500 excited persons in the vicinity, and fisticuffs were exchanged on all sides. Many of the mob were armed with sticks and clubs, some with rotten potatoes, stale eggs and lemons. The entire party regained the train, however, without serious injury, and it pulled out of the place, with the Rough Riders on the rear platform.

Governor Roosevelt, while regretting the occurrence, was not disturbed by the incident, and was ready to speak in Cripple Creek.

Bryan on the Incident.

Nebraska City, Neb. (Special).—Being shown a telegram to the effect that Theodore Roosevelt was assaulted at Victor, Col., Mr. Bryan wrote the following: "From what I know of the people of Colorado I am not willing to believe without further evidence that they denied to Mr. Roosevelt or to any one else a fair hearing. If it proves true that he was mobbed, or in any way interfered with, I am sure that it was not the work of any political organization. There can be no justification for a resort to violence in this country, and those who resort to it injure the cause which they represent."

CURIOSITIES OF DAWSON CITY.

Berries at $1.50 a Quart—Lack of Ice in Summer.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Some interesting facts regarding the situation at Dawson City are contained in the report of Consul J. C. McCook, under date of August 22. He says there has been an abundance of wild blueberries, currants, raspberries and cranberries this summer. The cattle herders on the hills and a few Indians gather the berries and bring them to Dawson, receiving $1 to $1.50 per quart.

The idea of building an ice plant in Dawson seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle." The lack of ice in summer, however, has been seriously felt, and a contract has been given for an ice machine to be placed in a cold storage warehouse. The cost of ice this summer was five cents per pound, or at the rate of $100 per ton.

DROWNED IN A WASHTUB.

A Woman Faints While Washing and is Found Dead.

Newark, N. J. (Special).—Miss Mary Butler, an aged spinster, met death in a peculiar manner at her home in Harrison. She was washing clothes when she was seized with a fainting fit, to which she was subject, and fell forward into the tub of water.

When found some time afterward by two plumbers she was still standing against the tub, with her head in the water, but was dead. Deputy County Physician Allers said death was due to drowning. Her only known relative is a sister at Washington, N. J.

Colombia Rebels Again Active.

There is a renewed activity among the rebels of Colombia and plans are on foot for a new revolution.

MURDER IN A CHURCH

Fatal Climax to a Quarrel in a Colored Congregation.

Two Preachers in South Carolina Shot by the Rival Faction While Conducting the Service.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—As the climax to a war of more than a year's duration between opposing factions in the congregation of the Belmont Colored Baptist Church, situated in the backwoods of Newberry County, the pastor of the church, the Rev. Young Reeder, and a visiting preacher and supporter of Reeder, the Rev. Henry Williams, were shot in the pulpit by assassins, Reeder receiving a death wound.

Part of the congregation notified the ministers that if they attempted to preach they would be killed, and the ministers had every reason to believe this threat would be carried out, but they had prepared to hold a big prayer meeting and refused to take heed.

A big crowd was gathered at the church, every member of the congregation being present with many visitors. The two preachers came in together, and when the church was filled began the service, opening with prayer. This was followed with the singing of a hymn and succeeded by a prayer. The congregation was kneeling. Reeder was praying aloud, his supporters punctuating the prayer with fervent "Amens."

In the meantime several members of the congregation had slipped out into the night. There was an open window behind the pulpit. On the sill of this window several muzzles rested for a moment, then all flashed together. Reeder and Williams fell, the former being shot through the middle of the back.

Pandemonium reigned in the church for a few minutes, but there was no more bloodshed. Friends of Reeder captured ten members of the congregation, and they are in jail charged with murdering the preachers.

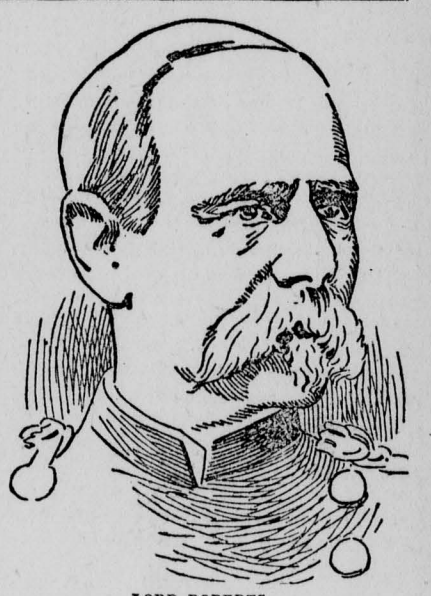
Troubles in this church have been occasioned by antagonism to Reeder by part of the congregation. They have had several rows, and a month ago there was a riot in the church, in which many heads were broken, the women fighting and scratching with the men.

Reeder has been the favorite of the larger part of the women in the congregation.

LORD ROBERTS PROMOTED.

Made Commander-in-Chief in Place of Lord Wolseley.

London (By Cable).—The War Office has announced that the Queen has approved the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the forces to succeed Lord Wolseley. The latter's five-year term expired on October 1. The announcement was made



LORD ROBERTS.

on the anniversary of Lord Roberts's birthday, as he was born at Cawnpore, India, on September 30, 1832.

The War Office is now in communication with Lord Roberts regarding the return of a large portion of the South African army. The embarkation will commence at Cape Town in a few weeks.

It is now stated that Lord Wolseley will remain at the War Office until November 1.

JIM HOWARD SENTENCED TO DEATH

Tells the Judge That He is Innocent of Goebel's Murder.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—The motion for a new trial was overruled in the case of Jim Howard for the Goebel murder and the sentence passed on the prisoner. In passing sentence Judge Cantrill addressed the prisoner:

"James Howard, at the April term of the Franklin Circuit Court you were indicted for the murder of William Goebel, and a jury of twelve men found you guilty and fixed your sentence at death. Have you any legal reason you could give why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

"I am innocent," said Howard.

"The jury has already passed on that question," said the Judge, "and it is the duty of the Court to pass sentence. I command that the prisoner be taken to the jail, and there kept until the 7th day of December, when the Sheriff will hang you by the neck until dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

Judge Cantrill granted an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and suspended judgment until that court acts on the case.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SHADE GAP.

W. A. Stitt, of Dry Run, passed through our town on Sunday.

H. C. Zeigler and wife made an overland trip to Gettysburg last week.

Prof. J. H. Swan, of Neelyton, left for Philadelphia on Wednesday to attend lectures.

Chas. Fleming, of Richvale, spent Sunday with his uncle, J. C. Roddy, of this place.

Mrs. C. B. Neil, of Spring Run, is spending a few days at her home near this place.

J. Hayes Byers, of Neelyton, spent Sunday with his aunt, Miss Maggie Byers, of Water street.

Miss Beckie Shearer, of Spring Run, passed through here on Monday, en route for Three Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Clymans, of Decorum, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Hampton, of this place.

Mrs. Weaver, of Louden, Franklin county, returned home on Sunday after spending a week with her father, J. M. Cree.

Mrs. Maggie Wolff, of Spring Run, who has been visiting friends in Illinois for the past month, returned home on Saturday.

An accident that might have resulted fatally occurred at the depot on Friday evening. Mrs. Charles Plank and four children, of Philipsburg, Centre county, arrived here on the 5.20 train and were met by Mr. T. A. Morrow, the Western Union telegraph operator at Fannetsburg. When about ready to leave, Mr. Morrow was arranging some baggage when steam escaped from the pop valve of the engine. The team frightened and turned suddenly, throwing Mr. Morrow over the front wheel, the carriage passing over his one limb cutting and bruising it badly. The team ran full flight to the iron bridge where the carriage struck a post which supported the guardrail, throwing the lady and the children over the embankment at the abutment of the bridge. They were all stunned and bruised, but no bones were broken. At this writing they are all recovering from their injuries. The carriage was badly demolished but the horses escaped without a scratch.

Following is the report of Water Street primary school for the first month ending September 28, 1900: No. of pupils enrolled, males 20, females 15, total 35. Those attending every day during the month were Frona Seibert, Ella Seibert, Mattie Piper, Blanche Piper, Ella Bair, Laura Bair, Mary Bair, Edna Miller, Alice Lake, Nathan Ewing, Edgar Lake, Homer Pyles, Cloyd Taylor, Ira Diven, John Taylor, Elmer Bair, Lynn Bair, Jesse Diven. Ellsmer Piper, teacher.

Following is the report of Water Street grammar school for the first month ending September 28, 1900: No. of pupils enrolled, males 3, females 14, total 17. Those attending every day during the month were Nellie Schmittle, Grace Piper, Dessah Piper, Edith Harper, Ida Robinson, Belle Robinson, Beulah Miller, Olive Miller, Bessie McFarland, Warren Taylor. Minnie E. Mock, teacher.

Fresh Meat at Low Prices.

Roast, 9 cents per pound; boiling beef 7 cents; sirloin or round steak 10 cents per pound. Honest weight and good meat. Your patronage solicited.

E. H. WELKER.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Kennedy J. Myton to the Penna. R. R. Co., property in Logan township. Consideration $500.

Margaret S. Taylor to Margaret Ellen Shuss, property in Smithfield township. Consideration $1100.

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—NENSTEIL.—At the home of the bride, September 19, 1900, by Rev. N. B. Smith, Mr. Jasper H. Wright, of Pitcairn, Pa., and Miss Martha Nensteil, of Union township, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 7, "Rich Toward God"—Text, Luke, xii, 13-21.

"Take heed and beware of covetousness."

Because the soul occupies the body for awhile and should be served by the bodily powers instead of being itself held in thrall by fleshly appetites. Eating and drinking are pleasurable, but are not the chief ends of life. Development of soul powers is the true occupation. For this the body exists, with all its cravings and impulses. Things are to be got and used to supply physical needs so that the soul may grow. Other things being equal, the healthy soul does best in a healthy body. But not every strong, healthy body is tenanted by a pure and healthy soul. A surfeit of good things in eating may cause nausea or dyspepsia. Wrong drinking may cause death. Wisdom in use of good things is necessary or sickness is contracted in the midst of abundance. More people die of luxury than of famine, more from drunkenness than of thirst.

Feed, clothe and house the body so it can best house, clothe and feed your soul. Study the soul powers, appetites and cravings and then feed and nurture them and make the physical life their highest good.

Abundant harvests are cause for thankfulness. Business prosperity and advance in wages should be taken gladly, but the man who takes his increased wealth and puts it into more mills, farms, horses, houses, ships, stocks and home luxuries for his own selfish gratification and aggrandizement may be counted in the community as prosperous and may be envied by the crowd, but God knows and all wise men know and he will by and by know and all the world will eventually see that he was a—fool. He fed his pride and starved his soul.

"What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow all my fruits and my goods?"

There is one thing above all others don't do, don't crib them up. Your cribs already hold enough for your feeding. The same fields of exertion will yield future rich harvests. God can send such increase as to burst all your granary doors off their hinges. He never expected you to eat all you can raise. What is the use of being a glutton because there is more than you can eat? Ship these harvests where men are hungry. Use what you need and then fill the need of others. That is business, that is common sense, that is religion. You are here to make the biggest possible harvests, not the largest barns. A hoarded harvest is worse than useless. It feeds rats and vermin instead of men.

Covetousness is the dyspepsia of the soul. It is as foolish as it is unnecessary. It attacks all classes in society. What a man can use measures his capacity. Study how to use your goods, not how to pile them up. Enlarge your springs, but don't dam up the waters too long lest they stagnate. Not swamps, but fertile meadows are needed. Let the waters flow. Use your means, and your soul shall grow.

President of the League.

The president of the league is always a bishop chosen by the board of bishops. At the last general conference in May Bishop Isaac W. Joyce was appointed to the office to succeed Bishop W. X. Ninde, who in turn had succeeded Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, who was the first president of the society.

Bishop Joyce resides in Minneapolis. He is well fitted by temperament and

BISHOP ISAAC W. JOYCE.

training for this new responsibility. His bearing is genial and approachable. Deep spirituality has marked his work in the pastorate, from which he was elected to the episcopacy. He is scholarly and has also had the benefit of extended travel. He was recently in the orient for two years in charge of our church work in China, Japan and Korea. Increased efficiency may be expected in the league under his leadership.

—This is the season when mothers are alarmed on account of croup. It is quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure, which children like to take. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

Each to His Own Place.

One may hesitate to speculate about the circumstances of the other world, but one can never crush out the conviction that there must be one place for St. John, who was Jesus' friend, and another for Judas Iscariot, who was His betrayer. One has seen sheep and swine feeding in the same field till evening and has followed until the sheep were gathered into their fold and the swine ran greedily to their sty. The last complaint that would have occurred to one's mind was that their owners had separated them, the last suggestion that they should be herded together. What was fitting had happened. It was separation according to type.—John Watson, D. D., in "The Mind of the Master."

New Leaders.

In the missionary society Dr. A. B. Leonard is chief secretary and Mr. H. R. Carroll first assistant. Rev. W. F. Oldham, D. D., of Columbus, has also been elected as assistant and will probably present the missionary cause to the church at large in pulpit and on platform. The latter has had wide experience and success in church work and will be an inspiring and safe leader. He is in the prime of his powers.

The Guided Life.

Futher, I know that all my life
Is portioned out for me.
The changes which will surely come
I do not fear to see.
I ask Thee for a present mind
Intent on pleasing Thee.

I would not have the restless will
That hurries to and fro,
That seeks for some great thing to do
Or secret thing to know;
I would be treated as a child
And guided where I go.

I ask Thee for the daily strength
To none that ask denied,
A mind to blend with outward life,
While keeping at Thy side.
Content to fill a little space,
If Thou be glorified.

In service which Thy love appoints
There are no bonds to me.
My secret heart is taught the truth
That makes Thy children free.
A life of self renouncing love
Is one of liberty.

—Miss Waring.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-Rate Personally-Conducted Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

September 20 and October 4 and 18 are the remaining dates for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Special train will leave Washington 8.00 A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M.

Excursion of September 20 from Philadelphia will run via Manunka Chunk and the Delaware Valley; special train will leave Broad Street Station 8.00 A. M.; on other dates special train will leave Philadelphia at 8.10 A. M.

Round-trip tickets will be sold at $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points on the Delaware Division; $11.25 from Atlantic City; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points, including Trenton, Mt. Holly, Palmira, New Brunswick and principal intermediate stations.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, stop-over privileges and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 9-5-7t

—Feelings of safety pervade the household that uses One Minute Cough Cure, the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. It is infallible for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles. It will prevent consumption. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
Huntingdon, Pa. 9-28-98tf

—It is well to know that DeWett's Witch Hazel Salve will heal a burn and stop the pain at once. It will cure eczema and skin diseases and ugly wounds and sores. It is a certain cure for piles. Counterfeits may be offered you. See that you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of W. W. Smith, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of W. W. Smith, late of Cass township, deceased, having been granted the undersigned notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

LAURA M. SMITH, Administratrix,
Sept. 19-6t. Latta Grove, Pa.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One to Article Eight, Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of Electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, within six months, immediately preceding the election).

He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Eleven to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof, as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A. B. Gillam

Dealer ..In.. **General Merchandise**

You can easily imagine a a bigger store than this (most of us have seen larger ones), but you can't imagine a store that comes nearer to filling the needs of this community than this store does.

We study your wants and buy to meet them. You can buy goods here cheaper than in most stores.

Good Goods Attached to Small Prices Count

Here is a chance to buy goods cheap. Come and price my school shoes. Bring your boys and girls and have them fitted. Men's, boys' and ladies' felt boots.

The new dress goods—the many new weaves which have appeared this season are represented.

Velvets in All Colors For Dress Trimmings

Come and see them. Ladies', gents' and children's underwear, all sizes sold for 10c up to $1.50 a one. Ginghams and calicos 6c and up.

All kinds of groceries. Sugar 5 and 6 cts., coffee 10c. A full line of fresh cakes. All kinds of flour 85c to $1.25 a sack, large size.

In fact I have everything that is found in a first-class store.

A. B. GILLAM,
MAPLETON, PA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. H. WELKER, Proprietor

JUNIATA HOUSE.

Livery and Feed Stable in connection. Rates reasonable.

Also, proprietor Mapleton Meat Market.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

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W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

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W. W. WITHINGTON,

PENSION ATTORNEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-06.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

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—FOR—

"The Item."

$1 a Year.

Underwear AND Shoes

A job lot of underwear for men, women and children. Also, a new line of shoes for men, women and children, and a fine lot of

LAMPS

all sizes and prices. Children's school companions, 3 cents, at

Yocum's

Fifth Street, Above Postoffice, HUNTINGDON, PA.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Our Clothing Is Made at Home Now

Fit of Every Garment Guaranteed

Prices Reasonable. Come In and Inspect Our Spring Suitings

See our fine line of Spring Furnishings. All new and up to date. Nobby styles in hats, ties, shirts, gloves, etc. Our stock is larger than ever. Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 3, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1900.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M		A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	9.00	12.15	.....	.....		10.00	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.50		12.25	4.30
Washington...	10.00	.....	7.20	7.45		10.00	.....
Baltimore.....	11.41	4.50	8.45	8.45		11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville.....		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport.....	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	r5.42	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h 234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ...	5.25	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport.....	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50 Altoona 6 15, Tyrone 6.30, Huntingdon 7.00, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti 11.55	11.55	*3.15	6 10	9.50	2.35	6.40	
Wahg't'n 1.00	1.00	*4.10	8.15	10.55	4.05	7.44	
Phila.....11.48	11.52	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25	
New York 2.13	2.13	*6.03	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13	

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.10 p.m., Washington 8.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg. No. 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12.	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9.	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 7.—Comment by Rev. S. H. Dogle.

TOPIC.—Rich toward God.—Luke xii, 13-21.

THE PARABLE.

Christ had been speaking to the multitude concerning hypocrisy, the importance of dangers that threatened the soul and God's providential care of His people. In the midst of such a discourse He was interrupted by one who had been thinking of worldly things while Christ had been speaking of spiritual things. The interrupter asked Christ to make his brother divide an inheritance with him, but He refused. This was a legal question and belonged to the courts of justice for settlement, but back of this aspect of the case a moral question was involved. The question was inspired by covetousness, and therefore Christ warned the questioner against this sin and enforced His warning by the parable of the foolish rich man. A rich man's ground brought forth plentifully. He decided to increase his barns to hold his enlarged products. He exulted in his riches and decided to live a selfish and sensual life upon them. But God said: "Thou fool; this night shall thy soul be required of thee. Then whose shall these things be which thou hast provided? So is he that layeth up treasure for himself and is not rich toward God."

THE INTERPRETATION.

The rich fool in this parable represents the man who sees in riches the chief end and aim of life and not a means to the end of serving God and his fellow men. He lives for himself and desires to be rich for purely selfish purposes. He places earthly wealth above heavenly treasure. This man was not a fool because he was rich nor because he enlarged his barns when his crops greatly increased. He was a fool because he looked upon his riches as his and not God's, because he thought he could feed his soul upon material substances and because he took no account of the fact that he had no indefinite base upon life. So is every one who, like this man, lays up treasure for himself and is not rich toward God.

THE APPLICATION.

This parable sets forth what it is not to be rich toward God rather than what it is to be rich toward God. Richness toward God does not consist in material wealth. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." A man may be wealthy and at the same time rich toward God, but mere worldly riches do not insure spiritual wealth, but are often a barrier to it. Richness toward God is spiritual wealth. To be rich toward God we must be "rich in faith," "rich in good works," rich in the spiritual favors and blessings of our God. This is the true wealth. It is not taken from us at death, but is an eternal possession. Let us seek to be rich toward God, to lay up treasures in heaven, rather than to lay up treasures for ourselves, our own selfish aims and purposes. Earthly treasures may vanish in a night, but heavenly treasures endure forever.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have the parable explained, followed by an open voluntary service.

BIBLE READINGS.

I Chron. xxix, 14, 15; Job xxxi, 24-28; Ps. xx, 7, 8; lii, 1-9; Prov. xxiii, 4, 5; Math. vi, 19-21; Mark x, 23-25; I Tim. vi, 17-19; Jas. ii, 5-9.

Things We Know About Heaven.

Heaven belongs to the unseen. It belongs to the spiritual, and, therefore, cannot be fully known as long as we are in the material. It belongs to the perfectly holy, and, therefore, much of what might be known cannot be perceived or comprehended, for the natural man cannot know things of the Spirit of God, for they are spiritually discerned. No one returns to tell his experience or describe to us what he has seen. Angels' feet are always upon the ladder going from us to God and returning to minister to us, but they minister in silence. We hear no voice as they serve. There are many questions we would like to ask, many questions we do ask, but neither by the written word nor by vision in the night is any answer given. Heaven lies beyond the domain of the present life, and we must wait until we come into the fullness of the Spirit, until we enter the higher sphere of being, before we can know or comprehend its realities and glories and blessings. Such knowledge is as yet too wonderful for us. It is high; we cannot attain it.—United Presbyterian.

President Porter's Advice.

President Porter of Yale college once gave the following laconic advice to the students in the course of an extended address: "Don't drink; don't chew; don't smoke; don't swear; don't deceive; don't read novels; don't marry until you can support a wife; be earnest; be self reliant; be generous; be civil; read the papers; advertise your business; make money and do good with it; love God and your fellow men."—Lutheran Observer.

—Torturing skin eruptions, burns and sores are soothed at once and promptly healed by applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the best known cure for piles. Beware of worthless counterfeits. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

BRYAN AT HIS WORST.

Wild Talk of the Presidential Candidate on the Financial Issue.

It is not pleasant to find a candidate for president of the United States talking as foolishly or dishonestly as Mr. Bryan talked at Monett, Mo.:

"The Republicans are now boasting that we have reached a point where we can loan money to people in other countries. I want to ask you whether you regard that as an evidence of prosperity. Why would any man send his money to Europe for investment if he could find a place in this country to invest it? Money sent abroad for investment must be sent for one of two reasons, either because the man who sends the money over there thinks more of the people over there than he does of the people here, and does it for love and devotion, or because it is a matter of business, that is, because he can invest it to better advantage in a European country than he can in this country."

"Mr. Bryan either knows or does not know," says the New York Sun, "that the country has accumulated so much money under that financial system which he is trying to break down that it has money to lend at a low rate of interest to the rest of the world. He either knows or does not know that a low rate of inerest is good for the country in general, especially for that "debtor class" for which he shows so much concern. He either knows or does not know that a country which is able to lend must be prosperous. He either knows or does not know that the big slice of the German loan taken by a life insurance company represents in large measure the savings of many men in moderate circumstances.

"If he does not know these things, he is too big a fool to be president. If he does, and yet talks as he talked at Monett, he is too dishonest to be president."

THIRTY TONS OF PENNIES

This Was the Weight of the Savings Deposited by School Children Last Year in Chicago.

Chicago's Penny Savings society has only been established for a yew years, but its deposits have been as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1898.....$19,140
Year ending June 30, 1899..... 33,960
Year ending June 30, 1900..... 71,793

William C. Hollister, who is acting president of the Chicago Penny Savings society, says that it is operated entirely on a philanthropic basis and supported by voluntary contributions. There are only two salaried officers, young ladies, at the office in the Schiller building.

The system is in operation only in half the schools in Chicago, yet the amount of money deposited by the children last year averaged 30 cents for every child in the Chicago school district, and 60 cents per capita for all the children in the schools in which the Penny Savings society is operated.

The weight of last year's savings was 30 tons of American pennies, an enormous mass of money for the little ones to put in the banks within one year.

It will be noticed that the increase between the amount deposited in 1898 and 1899 was 70 per cent. But between 1899 and the year just ended the increase in the amount of pennies deposited was considerably more than 100 per cent.

The children would certainly not be able to save their pennies if their parents did not have the money to give them, and the exhibit made by the Chicago Penny Savings society is certainly a straw showing that the people of Chicago have experienced more and more good times and prosperity during the Republican administration of President McKinley.

THE DIFFERENCE.

William McKinley stands for protection and revenue, reciprocity, gold standard, national credit, equality, diplomacy and prosperity. President McKinley prosecuted the war with Spain to a successful termination, unprecedented in English history; saved Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine archipelago and 10,000,000 people from imperialism, and secured the key to the trade, civilization and advancement of 500,000,000 people dwelling in the land of the Orient.

Bryanism stands for hypocrisy, repudiation, anarchy, Aguinaldo, and nullification of the fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments, practically disfranchising 10,000,000 enumerated colored American citizens, yet fraudulently retaining 40 per cent of southern representation in congress, and the electoral college based thereon.

What People Rarely Consider.

The might have been things give much regret. We see what was at one time possible to us, and feel that we have lost something. Quite possibly we are mistaken. That might have been, if realized, might have brought with itself other things full of danger and evil.—United Presbyterian.

—The best method of cleansing the liver is the use of the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Easy to take. Never Gripe. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

WM. REED & SONS

THE FALL HOUSE CLEANING

Will reveal many places which need brightening up for the season indoors—a rug here, lace curtains in this room, portierres in another, a carpet perhaps. We have full stocks in every line and all popularly priced.

For Carpets This Store Has An Enviable Reputation

We carry an immense line of Rag and Ingrain Carpets from 25 cents a yard up. All Brussels, Velvet, Axministers and Moquette Carpets we sell by sample, being able to save loss in remnants, matching, etc., and also to carry a much larger variety of patterns. You will find our carpets right in price and quality.

We are showing an immense Line of Rugs, making a specialty of large 9x12 feet sizes and Hall Runners in Wiltons, Smyrnas and Ingrains, running in price from $4.50 to $37.50.

Heavy Tapestries and Chenille Portierres are shown in beautiful patterns, especially Bagdad Stripes and Oriental Effects, $2.00 and up.

Lace Curtains

Are one of the strong points in this store's business. We show an immense variety of patterns in all prices from the cheapest up to $10.00, including handsome effects in Nottingham, Irish Point, Antique, Point de Calais, Bobinet, Swisses, etc.

We also carry an immense stock of draperies in all classes. You should see the stock.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE

New Goods and Plenty of Them

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store will be found a line of Ingrain and Rag Carpets that ranges in price from 25 to 50 cents per yard. Under the recent advance in Carpets our line has no equal in Mapleton at the prices named.

LACE CURTAINS AND POLES

We have a large assortment of Lace Curtains and poles at prices to suit the most careful buyers.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Latest Style Hats, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., is large and complete. We are not showing any old goods. Trunks, Telescopes and Grips are here at moderate prices.

HAMMOCKS AND SCREEN DOORS

Screen Wire, and anything you need will be found at our store.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. We want you to trade with us.

JOHN G. GILLAM.

I admit of no superiors
—and—
Acknowledge no equals

in

MY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES

My store is filled to the uttermost with a choice line of carefully selected bargains in

Ladies', Gents', Misses' & Children's Up-to-date Footwear

All of the prevailing styles in assortment complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community

My Prices { are of uniformly low grade / never equaled / do my talking / cannot be copied by would-be competitors / makes my business which talks for itself

If you want Superior Goods marvelously cheap,
Visit

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

$500 REWARD

We pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with

Liverita, The Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill

They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Illinois. Sold by

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

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Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

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Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

PRINCE TUAN DEGRADED

Punishment of High Officials Who Encouraged the Boxers Ordered.

REACTIONARIES' RULE IS ENDED.

A Decree of the Emperor and Empress Blames Their Ministers For Inciting the Boxers—Imperial Clan Court, the Highest Judicial Tribunal in China, is to Try Prince Tuan.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Department of State was informed by Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, that Sheng, Chinese Director of Railways and Telegraphs, had handed to him a decree of the Emperor and Empress, dated September 25, blaming their ministers for encouraging the Boxers. The edict ordered the degradation of four princes and deprived Prince Tuan of his salary and official servants. He was to be brought for trial before the Imperial Clan Court.

The most significant thing about the decree is the indication it gives that the Chinese Government is already following out the wishes of Russia and America by designating the culprits. The German policy, as originally framed, demanded that the designation be made by the allies. While not very hopeful that the Emperor would designate and punish the culprits, the United States insisted that he should have a chance to do so. The American decision was made known on September 23, and two days later the Chinese made the first move toward vindicating this policy.

Apparently four princes besides Tuan have been picked out as principally responsible. This does away, in all probability, with the fear that the Emperor would try to evade his responsibility by punishing only minor offenders and Boxers. Tuan has been deprived of his salary and official servants, and it is evident that his punishment is not to stop there.

This action is an official admission that those responsible for the Boxer movement were in high station. The names of the principals are not given, but their titles are sufficient to prove that the eEmperor believes that the Boxer movement sprang from high officials, and not from a mob.

The Imperial Clan Court is the supreme judicial tribunal of China and is the only one having jurisdiction over the members of the imperial family. It is presided over by Prince Li, with the well-known Prince Ching as First Vice-President. Chinese officials here say that the reference of the case to this high court is of itself the fullest assurance of the gravity with which the throne regards the matter.

The action of the Chinese Government in overthrowing the reactionaries is likely to give the most intense gratification to the friendly Viceroys of the South of China and to Ministers here and in Europe, who have so strenuously resisted the Boxer movement.

Russian Minister Quits Pekin.

St. Petersburg, Russia (By Cable).—It is announced that M. de Giers and all the members of the Russian Legation quitted Pekin a few days ago. Vice-Admiral Skrydloff has arrived at Taku and assumed command of the Russian squadron in Chinese waters. His flagship is the armored cruiser Rossia.

Von Waldersee at Tien-Tsin.

Paris (By Cable).—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee arrived at Tien-Tsin a few days ago. He was enthusiastically greeted by the Germans, and in the evening there was a torchlight procession in his honor.

BANK ROBBED OF $10,000.

It Was Insured For the Same Amount Against Burglary and Fire.

Centreville, Mich. (Special).—Wolf Brothers' Bank was robbed of $10,000. The thieves gained entrance to the building by prying and springing the double door apart with a large file. The outer door to the vault was blown off, and then they pried open the inner door to the cash drawer where the money was stored.

The bank was insured in the Bankers' Mutual Casualty Company for $10,000 against loss by burglary or fire.

Decision Against Torpedo Boats.

The Naval Board of Arbitrament at Newport, R. I., has decided that the two torpedo boat attacks in the naval manoeuvres had not succeeded.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie, in his annual report, suggests legislation to prevent the immigration into this country of large numbers of undesirable persons.

Rear-Admiral John C. Watson was assigned to duty as President of the Naval Examining Board at the Washington Navy Yard.

The War Department will try to persuade Congress to raise the regular army to 100,000.

Battery O, Seventh Artillery, Captain John H. Williams, has been ordered from Benicia Barrack, California, to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Our Adopted Islands.

The Philippine Commission has established a bureau of statistics.

General Maximo Gomez has written a hopeful letter regarding the prospects for peace in Cuba and contentment after the convention meets.

The United States transport Rawlins ran ashore at Santiago de Cuba, but sustained no injury.

First Lieutenant Francis K. Meade, of the Twenty-first Infantry, died of typhoid fever at Manila.

Rafael Cruz Perez has been appointed Chief Justice of Cuba. Senor Iado has been appointed a judge of the Havana Supreme Court.

Documents captured in Manila show that the insurgent activity in Luzon was ordered by rebels at Manila, following instructions from the Hong-Kong Junta.

Rapid progress is being made with the coaling station at Pago-Pago, Samoa.

Captain George S. Cartwright, Twenty-fourth Regiment, U. S. A., died of yellow fever at Camp Columbia, near Havana, Cuba.

About 24,800 voters have registered for the November election in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Domestic.

Charles A. Collier, Georgia Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, was found badly wounded at his home in Atlanta. He said "burglars," but admitted his own pistol had caused the wound. He died of his injuries.

In his letter accepting the Populist nomination for Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson terms imperialism "the overshadowing issue."

Bryan started eastward from Lincoln, Neb., for his final campaign trip, which will end shortly before election day.

Miss Florence M. Lichtenhan, of North Germantown, N. Y., Principal of the Pierce Field School, was drowned while boating on Raquette River.

A storm that raged for two days at Nome, Alaska, destroyed property valued at $500,000. Many lives were probably lost.

Insanely believing that he could leap to heaven, Michael Folaski climbed to the top of a 150-foot smokestack, at Chicago, but was persuaded to descend.

The torpedo boat destroyer Decatur was launched at the William R. Trigg Company's shipyard, at Richmond, Va.

A shortage of $1440 in cash has been found in the accounts of Edward M. Billings, the missing assistant postmaster of Upper Newton Falls, Mass.

Charged with embezzling $10,000 belonging to the Union National Bank, of Chicago, William D. Duncan was arrested at Old Point, Va.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Lew, who was a Union spy in the Civil War, died at Richmond, Va., at an advanced age.

The transport McPherson arrived at Galveston, Tex., with relief supplies from New York City to the value of $163,375.

Sheriff Harvey, of Luzerne County, Penn., asked Governor Stone for militia. He had been compelled to use force to disperse a party of marching strikers.

General Joseph Wheeler declared in an interview at Huntsville, Ala., that under no conditions will he be a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator E. W. Pettis.

William J. Jones, of Bristol Centre, N. Y., while plowing unearthed some bones of a mastodon. Several immense teeth were found, together with many huge bones.

By a vote of 32 to 1 the St. Louis Presbytery, composed of Presbyterian churches of Eastern Missouri, has decided against any revision of the creed.

Foreign.

The American liner New York arrived late at Southampton, England, with a broken thrust shaft, but no serious results attended the accident.

Rinderpest is causing havoc among the cattle bought for the German commissariat in China.

Count Yamagata, the Premier of Japan, resigned office and the Marquis Ito was summoned to form a Ministry.

In honor of the Mayoral banquet in Paris all French military prisoners were pardoned.

Queen Victoria's fourteenth Parliament ended by royal proclamation, and writs for election were issued.

The Mexican Congress declared General Diaz unanimously re-elected President.

A general amnesty was proclaimed in Servia in celebration of Queen Draga's birthday.

Paris Exposition concessionaires are enraged by the failure of their sideshows to pay, and will demand indemnities from France.

The price of cotton in India has risen, and many spinning mills have been closed.

CAPTURED BY FILIPINOS.

Over Fifty Volunteers and a Gunboat in Their Hands.

A RESCUE PARTY IS SENT OUT.

Captain Shields and Fifty-two Men Made Prisoners in Island South of Manila — Lieutenant Simpson Commanded Gunboat — Several Reported Killed — Will Attempt to Rescue the Prisoners.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The War Department has received a telegram from Major-General MacArthur, at Manila, reporting that Captain Devereaux Shields, of the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, and fifty-two enlisted men were captured while making an overland march on the Island of Marinduque. A number of the Americans were killed. Captain Shields was wounded. A column has been sent out to pursue the Filipinos who effected the capture, with orders not to suspend operations until the Americans have been rescued. General MacArthur's dispatch follows:

"September 11, Captain Devereaux Shields, with fifty-one men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, and one hospital corps man, left Santa Cruz, Marinduque, by gunboat Villalobos for Torrijos, intending to return overland to Santa Cruz. Have heard nothing since from Shields. Scarcely doubt that entire party has been captured, with many killed and wounded. Shields among latter. Information sent by letter from Commanding Officer Boac, dated September 20, received September 24, consisted of rumors through natives. The Yorktown and two gunboats, George S. Anderson (Colonel Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry) and two companies Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry will be sent to Marinduque immediately.

"Anderson confirms first report as to capture, but unable, September 27, to give details of the present whereabouts of Shields and his party, names of killed and wounded. This information will probably be available soon. Anderson has orders to commence operations immediately and move relentlessly until Shields and party are rescued. All troops expected soon. Logan will be sent to Marinduque if necessary to clear up situation.

"MACARTHUR."

Marinduque is a small island close to the south coast of Luzon and is geographically and politically classed with Luzon Province. The isthmus south of Manila connecting North and South Luzon is the nearest point to Marinduque.

Captain Shields is a Mississippian, who served in a Mississippi regiment in the war with Spain, and was commissioned in the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry shortly after the organization of the Volunteer army began.

The War Department has prepared a list of the men in Captain Shields's company, showing the places at which they enlisted. Most of them came from Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida, while a few are North Carolinians.

J. R. ADAMS A SUICIDE.

Quay's Nominee For Judge Was Forced Off the Republican Ticket.

Philadelphia (Special). — Josiah R. Adams, a prominent club man and lawyer of this city, committed suicide in a fashionable hotel. His wife was in an adjoining room at the time. She knows of no reason for her husband to have taken his life.

Mr. Adams was about fifty-two years old, and a year ago was the Quay nominee of the Republican party for Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. His candidacy met with much opposition within his party, and he was forced off the ticket. Since that time Mr. Adams had been noticeably despondent.

GOT $5000 FROM A FARMER.

Victim Drew Money From Bank and Was Assaulted and Robbed.

Coldwater, Mich. (Special).—William E. Nivison, a wealthy farmer, living four and a half miles from this place, was bunkoed, assaulted and robbed of $5000 on one of the most public roads leading to Coldwater.

Nivison says a well-dressed stranger, giving his name as Gosmer, a banker, at Jonesville, came to his farm, and offered to buy it, providing he could get an adjoining farm with it. Nivison drove to Coldwater with the man, drew $5000 from the savings bank, and started back to buy the adjoining farm.

The couple were met on the road by a third man, who, aided by the alleged banker, knocked Nivison senseless and robbed him of the $5000.

KIDNAPPED BOY FOUND.

He Was Carried Off by Gypsies Six Years Ago and Adopted by a Family.

Cumberland, Md. (Special).—The eleven-year-old son of H. W. Baker, policeman, of Thomas, W. Va., who was kidnapped at Peoria, Ill., six years ago by a band of gypsies, has been restored to his father. The father had not heard from the boy until a few days ago, when Lewis Allen, County Court Clerk at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., wrote to Baker, who had offered $1500 reward for the recovery of the boy, that he thought was living in the family of Joseph Mechan there. Baker went to Berkeley Springs, and father and son recognized each other at once. The little boy had been adopted and treated well by the Mechans.

His Own Weapons.

The extraordinary skill with which Sir Edwin Landseer painted animals was due not merely to his mastery of the brush, but also to his intimate knowledge of the animal world.

One of his many talents was the power of imitating to perfection the cry of any creature with which he was familiar.

One day, when the artist happened to be the guest of Lord Rivers, he was requested to go and see a very savage dog that was tied up in the yard. As Landseer approached the growling beast, he dropped quietly upon his hands and knees, and then crawling forward, snarled so alarmingly that the dog, overcome with terror, suddenly snapped his chain, jumped over the wall, and was never seen afterward.

Prehistoric Races in Alaska.

The first authentic discovery of traces of a prehistoric race in Alaska was made recently by prospectors in the foothills of Mount St. Elias, who, in prospecting for placer diggings, discovered a copper mine which had been worked ages ago. In the immediate vicinity were picked up kettles, tools, spearheads and other articles of practical use, manufactured in a crude manner out of copper. It is evident that the copper came from three of the four veins in the immediate vicinity. The spot where the discovery was made is 6000 feet above sea level, in the foothills of the mountain peak.—Indianapolis News.

Editors Not Malicious.

Not one editor in a thousand wilfully injures either friend or foe by misrepresentation. Go to him and ask for a correction, and nine cases out of ten, if your case is just, you will be received politely, and proper correction will be made with pleasure.

A Storm With a Record.

The terrible hurricane which wrought wholesale destruction in Porto Rico in August, 1899, was longer lived than any storms hitherto reported. It lasted from August 3 till August 21, within which time it traveled between 4000 and 5000 miles.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

The number of rooms in a house, of windows or doors in a room, even of rungs on a ladder, in Siam must always be odd. Even numbers are considered unlucky.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Even the deaf mute can understand when money talks.

Don't drink too much water when cycling. Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti is an excellent substitute.

The coal famine in Germany is lessening the output of pig iron materially.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c

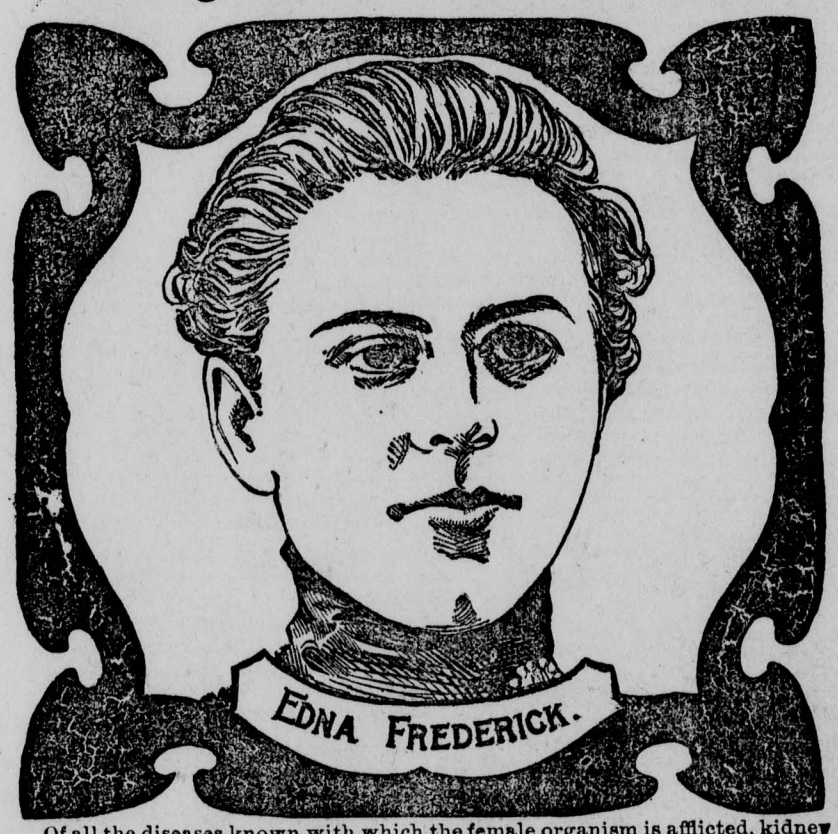
The high roller and the rolling stone gather no moss.

Carter's Ink Is the best ink that can be made. It costs you no more than poor stuff not fit to write with.

An apparatus for condensing sea fog into drinking water has been invented.

WOMAN'S KIDNEY TROUBLES

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing this Fatal Woman's Disease.



Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills — Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound — was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.

The following letters will show how marvellously successful it is:

Aug. 6, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I am failing very fast, — since January have lost thirty-five or forty pounds. I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired, and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes I am troubled with a white discharge, and I also have kidney and bladder trouble. . . I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you, and see if you could do me any good."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

Sept. 10, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. I did not enjoy life at all. Now, I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough for what you have done for me. You are surely a woman's friend. Thanking you a thousand times, I remain,

Ever yours
MISS EDNA FREDERICK,
Troy, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it enough. I had headaches, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be balls of fire in front of me, so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt as tired in the morning when I got up as if I had had no sleep for two weeks. Had fainting spells, was down-hearted, and would cry." — MRS. BERTHA OFER, Second and Clayton Sts., Chester Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney, and bladder trouble. . . . I tried several doctors, also quite a number of patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I can not praise your medicine too highly for I know it will do all, and even more, than it is recommended to do I tell every suffering woman about your Vegetable Compound, and urge them to try it and see for themselves what it will do." — MRS. MARY A. HIPLE, No. Manchester, Ind.

$5000 REWARD. — We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

ARMY TO LEAVE CHINA.

The War Department Sends Orders to General Chaffee.

ONLY LEGATION GUARD TO STAY.

The Instructions Cabled to General Chaffee Include the Withdrawal of All the Marines Also—About 1500 American Troops Will Be Retained in the Chinese Capital as a Legation Guard

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Adjutant-General Corbin on Tuesday signed the order to General Chaffe directing the immediate withdrawal from China of all the American forces with the exception of a legation guard, to consist of one regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry and one light battery of artillery. The order was immediately sent to the telegraph room for transmission to General Chaffee. General Corbin gave out the following statement in regard to the instructions to General Chaffee:

"Instructions of the Secretary of War were cabled to General Chaffee that, pending negotiations for the settlement, a legation guard of one regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry and one light battery of artillery, under the command of General Chaffee, will remain in Pekin for the protection of our Minister and American interests, and that the remainder of General Chaffee's force, along with staff officers not required, stores and material, will be sent to General MacArthur at Manila."

The order of withdrawal includes all the marines in Pekin and elsewhere in China. Instructions to send them to the Cavite Naval Station were telegraphed by Secretary Long to Rear-Admiral Remey.

Directions were also cabled to General Chaffee to confer by telegraph with General MacArthur in regard to the transportation of the troops from Taku to Manila.

General Corbin said that he had no idea how long it would take to get the American forces out of China. That would be arranged by General MacArthur and General Chaffee. General Corbin said that the legation guard retained in Pekin would not exceed 1500 men, as the various commands had suffered severely in the campaign against Pekin. To General Chaffee is left the selection of the regiment of infantry, the squadron of cavalry and the light battery to be retained.

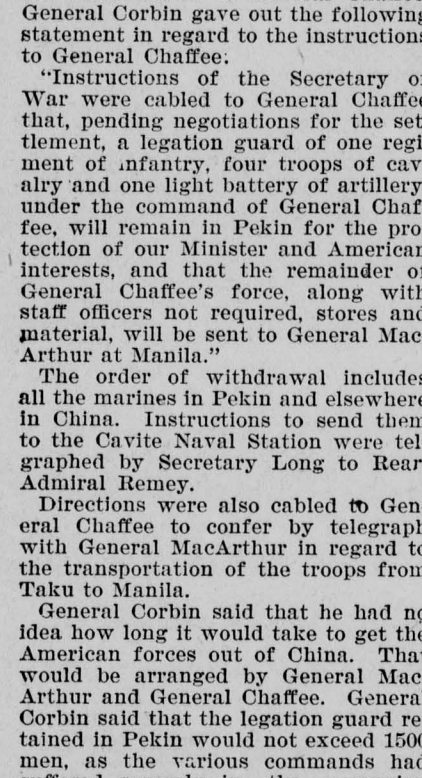
England's Reply to Germany.

London (by Cable).—Lord Salisbury has replied to the German note in terms identical with those of the United States' reply.

GENERAL PALMER DEAD.

Nominee of Gold Democrats in 1896 Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Springfield, Ill. (Special).—General J. M. Palmer, former United States Senator, died at his residence of heart failure.



GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER.

John M. Palmer was born in Kentucky September 13, 1817. He entered the Civil War as Colonel of Illinois Volunteers, was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers and led the Fourteenth Army Corps through the Atlanta campaign. From 1869 to 1873 he served as Republican Governor of Illinois. Later he became a Democrat and in 1891 was elected to the United States Senate.

In 1896 he was Presidential candidate of the National (Gold Standard) Democrats.

TORNADO KILLS EIGHT MEN.

Cyclone Raises Barn in the Air, Causing Disaster at Morristown, Minn.

Fairbault, Minn. (Special).—Word was received here that a tornado struck Morristown at eight o'clock. Eight men were killed.

A barn was raised in the air and dropped directly on the top of Paul Gatzke's saloon, where sixteen people had taken refuge from the storm. The saloon collapsed and all the occupants were buried in the debris. Eight dead bodies and three injured persons were taken from the ruins.

The killed are Jake Miller, Jake Weaver, Jr., Frank Pitman, of Waterville; Otto Gatzske, John Rohrer, John Brooks, Frank Wait and Frank Wilder.

Baroness Robbed of Jewelry.

Baroness von Schutzbar, at New York City, was mysteriously robbed of jewelry valued at $2000.

HOWARD FOUND GUILTY,

He is Sentenced to Death For the Assassination of Goebel.

His Record as a Bad Man Influenced the Jury's Verdict—Prisoner Broke Down in His Cell.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—James B. Howard, charged with being a principal in the assassination of William Goebel, was found guilty, the jury fixing his punishment as death.

Howard did not lose his composure when the verdict calling for the extreme penalty of the law was read in the crowded court room. He glanced at his attorneys, who sat beside him, and smiled, but said nothing. After the jury had been discharged Howard was taken back to the jail, and here, for the first time, he betrayed emotion. He called for a pen and paper, and wrote a long letter to his wife, during which tears coursed down his cheeks. He was joined later by his attorneys, who spent a good part of the day in conference with him in regard to the motion for a new trial and other matters in connection with the case.

W. H. Coulton, who is under indictment as an accessory to the Goebel murder and who gave damaging evidence against both Howard and Caleb Powers, was released on bail and his case was continued until the January term.

Howard and his friends are bitter in their denunciation of witnesses, who, they say, were in the conspiracy to murder Goebel, and have since manufactured testimony against others in order to obtain immunity for themselves.

"Jim" Howard, as he is commonly known in the mountains, is a strikingly handsome man, forty-four years of age. He had been the reputed leader of the Howard-White faction in the Baker-Howard feud in Clay County, in which numerous lives have been taken. He killed George Baker and was suspected of the assassination of Tom Baker. Howard's friends believe these facts had much to do with the making of the verdict sentencing him to the gallows.

FLOOD EFFECTS A REUNION.

Galveston Disaster Reconciles Brothers Separated For Years.

Pittsburg, Penn. (Special).—One of the Galveston sufferers is Robert Johnston, a brother of Samuel A. Johnston, of this city. When the Civil War began the two brothers took different sides. One went into the Union and the other the Confederate Army.

When the war ended Samuel came to Pittsburg and Robert went to Texas. The feeling between them was bitter. The families of each knew of the estrangement of the two men, but could do nothing to bring them together. When the flood came Samuel softened enough to allow one of his daughters to wire to her uncle. "Safe, but everything lost," was the reply. This was the beginning of the reconciliation which has been effected.

PUT TREASURER IN HIS SAFE.

Robbers Force Him to Open Vault, Secure $1500, and Lock Him Up.

Merced, Cal. (Special). — County Treasurer Bambauer was stopped while on his way home and forced at the the point of a pistol to go to his office and open the vault containing the county funds.

After securing $1500 or more and some papers the thieves forced Bambauer into the vault and sprang the combination. The imprisoned man was discovered in the morning in an almost unconscious condition.

The Manitoba Wheat Crop.

The outlook for Manitoba's wheat crop has assumed a very doubtful aspect. Such heavy rainfalls as occurred, sometimes lasting from fifteen to twenty hours, have delayed harvest so far as to necessitate the employment of outside labor, whereby the farmer is put to much expense. If sufficient numbers do not take advantage of these imported laborers, part of the crop will be lost before threshing is done.

Indians Died of Starvation.

G. F. Stevens, a Methodist missionary at Oxford House, in the District of Keewatin, Manitoba, writes that during the early part of this year between twenty and thirty Indians around Andy Lake died of starvation. Rabbits and deer became so scarce that the Indians had to subsist on bark.

Babes Killed by a Tornado.

Two children were killed and thirteen persons injured in a tornado which struck Ferguson, Iowa. The dead are George, aged three, and Elmo, aged one, children of John Lovelady. Several houses and the St. Paul Railway depot were demolished.

Moonshiners in the Dismal Swamp.

Two illicit stills were discovered in active operation in the Dismal swamp by revenue officers of Norfolk, Va. The moonshiners, two half-breed Indians, a white man and a negro who were operating the stills, fled into the swamp and escaped.

Senator Caffery Declines.

The National party is left without a Presidential candidate, United States Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, having declined the nomination.

Allies Capture Chinese Forts.

The allies stormed and captured the Pei-Tang forts near Pekin, China, the capture entailing great losses.

Show us a fault in our business and we stop it at once, no matter how profitable. We don't believe a fault can ever be really profitable.

They said our Ague Cure was too bitter and powerful for the weak digestion of malarial illness.

We have corrected the fault. It's cost us thousands of dollars to do it, but we have corrected it.

And there is no better medicine under the sun for every form of malaria than this new Malaria and Ague Cure.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla	Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure	Ayer's Comatone

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO. STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York

Lord Russell's Four Rules.

When asked his rule of work, the late Lord Russell answered as follows: "If you ask me to reduce the common habit of my life to formula, I will tell you that I have only four rules to guide me in preparing my work—first, to do one thing at a time, whether it is reading or eating oysters, concentrating such faculties as I am endowed with upon what I am doing at the moment; second, when dealing with complicated facts, to arrange the narrative of events in the order of time. My third rule is never to trouble myself about authorities supposed to bear on a particular question until I have accurately and definitely ascertained the precise facts, and, lastly, I try to apply the judicial faculty to the case before me, in order to determine what are its strong and weak points, and to settle in my own mind on what the issue depends."—London Times.

A Newspaper For Tramps.

The Tourists' Union Journal, a newspaper devoted wholly to the interests of tramps, was issued for the first time recently at Sycamore, Ill. The first issue may not be the last, but it is not probable that publication will continue very long. Freak journalism is never very successful, and a newspaper whose circulation will be among a class of gentlemen not especially given to literary pursuits does not promise success.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Of the 3700 Chinese in New Zealand only twenty-six are women.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

High-angle fire is that from guns at all elevations beyond fifteen degrees.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The Labrador cod fishery is reported a virtual failure.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE

cures children of WORMS. Removes them effectually and without pain or annoyance. 60 years' unbroken record of success. It is *the* remedy for all worm troubles. Entirely vegetable. 25c. at druggists, country stores or by mail.

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. —NYNU 40

FITS STOPPED FREE
Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
No Fits after first day's use.
Consultation, personal or by mail; treatise and $2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE to Fit patients who pay expressage only on delivery.
Permanent Cure, not only temporary relief, for all *Nervous Disorders*, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Debility, Exhaustion. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ld., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

A Very Bad Combine
is that of
A Very Bad Sprain
and
A Very Black Bruise
It often happens, but just as often
St. Jacobs Oil
makes a clean, sure, prompt cure of both.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

The real worth of our $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.
Established in 1876.

Why do you pay $4 to $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3 and $3.50 which are just as good.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST FOR MEN.

THE BEST $3.50 SHOE. Made of the best imported and American leathers. The workmanship is unexcelled. The style is equal to $4 and $5 shoes of other makes. They fit like custom made shoes. They will outwear two pairs of other makes at the same prices, that have no reputation. You can safely recommend them to your friends; they please everybody that wears them. THE BEST $3.00 SHOE.

Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.
Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Catalogue Free.*
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

How Are Your Bowels?

About the first thing the doctor says--

Then, "Let's see your tongue."

Because bad tongue and bad bowels go together. Regulate the bowels, clean up the tongue. We all know that this is the way to keep and look well.

You can't keep the bowels healthy and regular with purges or bird-shot pills. They move you with awful gripes, then you're worse than ever.

Now what you want is Cascarets. Go and get them today--Cascarets--in metal box with the long-tailed "C" on the lid--cost 10c. Be sure you get the genuine! Cascarets are never sold in bulk. Take one! Eat it like candy, and it will work gently--while you sleep. It cures, that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels, gives them new life. Then they act regularly and naturally. That's what you want. It's guaranteed to be found in

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE

Cascarets

Get the genuine if you want results! Tablet is marked "CCC." Cascarets are never sold in bulk, but only and always in the light blue metal box with the long-tailed "C." Look for the trade-mark—the C with a long tail—on the lid!

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS

CCC This is the genuine tablet, never sold in bulk.

To any needy mortal, suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy CASCARETS, we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 419

STONE WANTS PUBLIC SCHOOLS PAID IN FULL

The Governor Will Urge an Appropriation to Meet Deficiency.

GREAT INCREASE IN REVENUE.

Delinquent Corporations Made to Pay Taxes, and a Deficit of Three Millions of Dollars Is Changed to a Surplus of Two Millions, and the Full Appropriation of $5,000,000 For the Public Schools Can Now Be Met.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Oct. 2.—Governor Stone has completely taken the wind out of the sails of his critics, the Democrats and their insurgent allies, by a public announcement that in view of the present condition of the state finances he proposes to recommend to the legislature which meets in January that a deficiency bill be passed, so as to permit the payment in full of the complete appropriation of $5,000,000 for the public schools.

It will be recalled that at the close of the last session of the legislature Governor Stone was informed that there would be a deficiency of about $3,000,000 in the state treasury, owing to the failure of the legislature to pass certain revenue raising bills which he had recommended in order that the expenses of the state might be met. The combination between the Republican insurgents and the Democrats in the house defeated all the bills which Governor Stone and other influential Republicans proposed for the raising of revenue. The defeating of these bills and the passage of many measures involving large expenditures of money resulted in a condition of affairs which involved the financial credit of the commonwealth. Governor Stone decided that the state must not undertake to pay more than its revenues would meet, and he accordingly cut down a number of appropriations and decided that the state could not pay the full amount appropriated for the schools until the revenues would justify that. With Governor Stone's cooperation, Attorney General Elkin and Auditor General McCauley at once went to work to collect monies due the state from delinquent corporations and others, and the success which has crowned their efforts has been marvelous.

Governor Stone was criticized by partisan opponents for his action regarding the school appropriation, but he believed that the people who were familiar with the situation, and had pride in the financial honor and integrity of the state, appreciated that his action was for the best. Since the raising of the money by the diligence of the state's officers a great deficit has been wiped out, and there is now an immense surplus, which will meet all the demands of the schools without any default.

Governor Stone has made public the correspondence between himself and State Trasurer Barnett, which is self explanatory.

STONE LED THE WAY.

Governor Stone, in a letter addressed to State Treasurer Barnett, on Sept. 11, 1900, wrote:

Sir: Will you please give me the following information:

First—How much has the revenue for the years 1899 and 1900 exceeded the estimate made by your predecessor, and the auditor general, at the beginning of the fiscal year 1899?

Second—From what sources has this increased revenue been received?

Third—What portion of the unfunded indebtedness of the state remains unpaid?

Fourth—What is the amount of cash now in the state treasury available for the payment of current bills?

Fifth—What amount of available cash do you estimate will remain in the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year, after providing for the payment of all the moneys then due?

In reply to this letter from the governor Treasurer Barnett, on the same date, sent a communication to the executive which read:

I have the honor to give you the following information in response to your request of today:

First—The receipts for the fiscal year 1899 exceeded the estimate made at the beginning of that year about $900,000.

The receipts for the present year up to and including today, and the approximate receipts for the balance of the year will exceed the estimate by about $2,589,000, making a total of $3,489,000 of revenue received in excess of the estimates.

Second—This increase of revenue was received from the following sources:

For the fiscal year 1899:	
Tax on capital stock of corporations	$575,000
Tax on gross receipts of corporations	47,000
Premiums on foreign insurance companies	45,000
Tax on corporate loans	200,000
Bonus on charters	330,000
Total	$1,197,000

Less a decrease on the following taxes:

Land	$2,000
Bank stock	52,000
Municipal loans	110,000
Writs	6,000
Mercantile licenses	109,000
Interest on state deposits	14,000
Total	$293,000
Balance	$904,000
For the fiscal year 1900 (estimated for the last two and one-half months):	
Tax on stock of corporations	$1,550,000
Tax on corporate loans	101,000
Tax on municipal loans	60,000
Tax on gross receipts of corporations	145,000
Bonus on charters	148,000
Collateral inheritance tax	60,000
Mercantile licenses	300,000
Personal property tax	60,000
Tax on bank stock	28,000
Premiums on foreign insurance companies	128,000
Total	$2,580,000

DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS WAKENED UP.

It might be proper to add that this large excess of receipts is partly accounted for by the vigorous collection of delinquent taxes by the attorney general and auditor general's departments.

Third—The deficit of about $3,000,000 which existed at the beginning of the fiscal year 1899 has been fully paid.

The following appropriations, etc., remain unpaid:

Appropriation to the common schools	$4,500,000
Other appropriations passed by the last legislature	700,000
Due to counties on account of personal property tax	475,000
Total	$5,675,000

AN ENORMOUS BALANCE.

Fourth—There was at the close of business today a balance of $6,785,677.11 in the state treasury available for current bills.

Fifth—I think it can be safely estimated that there will be a balance in the state treasury at the end of the present fiscal year of not less than $2,000,000 over and above any sums that may be then due.

The present satisfactory condition of the treasury is also partly due to the executive vetoes and reductions of the appropriations of the legislature of '99, as well as the economy which has prevailed in all the departments of the state.

Recapitulation:

Deficit in the treasury Dec. 1, 1898	$3,000,000
Estimated surplus at the end of the present fiscal year	$2,000,000
Total	$5,000,000
Executive reductions of appropriations made by the last legislature	$1,500,000
Excess of receipts over and above amount estimated for the year 1899	$900,000
Excess of receipts over and above amount estimated for the year 1900	$2,589,000
Total	$4,989,000

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. BARNETT,
State Treasurer.

Upon receipt of the above Governor Stone sent the following congratulatory letter to Col. Barnett, under date of Sept. 14:

"Replying to your communication of the 11th inst., I desire to congratulate you and the people of the state on the splendid condition of the treasury.

"In the statement of my reasons for reducing the appropriation to the common schools from $11,000,000 to $10,000,000, I said:

" 'If a large deficit did not already exist in our treasury on account of these appropriations and if the anticipated revenues of the state would justify their continuance I should most cheerfully give my approval to this section of the general appropriation bill.'

"At that time the legislature had appropriated all of the estimated revenue for the years 1899 and 1900 and there was a deficit in the treasury of about three millions of dollars. After making all the reductions in other appropriations that justice would warrant, I felt constrained to reduce the school appropriation one million dollars for the two years to partially liquidate the deficit in the treasury and maintain the credit of the state.

"Owing to the great prosperity of our people and the activity of the auditor general and attorney general in making collections our revenue has greatly increased. The deficit in the treasury has been fully paid and there will be sufficient funds to warrant the payment to the school districts of the million dollars withheld from them in the last general appropriation bill, and if the legislature which meets January next shall pass a deficiency bill appropriating the one million dollars to the school districts for the years 1899 and 1900, I will cheerfully give it my approval. It is my intention to recommend this in my message.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM A. STONE.

Silences of God.

How sweet the joy that fills the soul
When, after silent waiting long
For answer to the pleading prayer,
The sigh becomes triumphant song.

All darkened hours of trial time,
When we had thought our prayers unheard,
Our God was listening to our cry
And answering still our pleading word.

In His own time, in His own way,
He comes with blessing, surest, best,
Drawing the soul that on Him waits
In sacred nearness to his rest.

Prayers which we thought unanswered may,
Like incense, still ascend to heaven,
And to the patient, waiting soul
The sweetest blessing may be given.

—Phebe A. Holder in Presbyterian Journal.

M'KINLEY TIMES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Remarkable Prosperity in the Steel, Iron and Tin Plate Industries.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN OUTPUT.

Official Figures Showing the Great Volume of Business and the Marked Advance in Wages as Compared With Record of Cleveland's Administration.

Pennsylvania has shared in the prosperity that followed the election of William McKinley to the presidency. The extent to which the prosperous times have benefited the citizens of this commonwealth is shown in the records of the office of the bureau of industrial statistics.

The iron, steel and tin plate industries of Pennsylvania have probably been affected as favorably as any others through the return of the Republican party to power in Washington.

1899 marked the greatest era in the production of pig iron in the history of the state, the increase over 1898 being 1,175,019 gross tons, or nearly 30 per cent, and the increase over 1896 being 2,516,648 gross tons, or 62.5 per cent. Pennsylvania's production of 6,542,998 gross tons in 1899 was within about 30 per cent of the entire production of Great Britain. The production of the United States was 13,620,703 gross tons, an excess over the production of Great Britain of more than 46 per cent.

GREAT BRITAIN LEFT BEHIND.

These figures are very significant, when it is reflected that in 1894, just six years ago, Great Britain produced nearly 12 per cent more pig iron than was produced in the United States, and that in 1899 Great Britain's increase in production over 1894 was but little over 25 per cent, while the increase on the part of the United States was over 100 per cent.

The market value of Pennsylvania's production of pig iron for 1899 was close to a hundred million dollars, the realized value being $98,203,803. As compared with 1898 the increase was $44,872,575, or 84.1 per cent, and as compared with 1896 the increase was $53,031,764, or 117.4 per cent.

An average of 15,347 workmen were employed in Pennsylvania in the making of pig iron during 1899, an increase over 1896 of 3,767, or 32.5 per cent.

The average earnings in 1899 for skilled and unskilled labor was nearly $100 in excess of 1896, the average for 1899 being $495.18, and for 1896, $396.30.

Pennsylvania produced 6,446,159 gross tons of steel of all kinds in 1899, an increase of nearly 93 per cent over 1896. The production of the United States for 1899 was 10,689,857 gross tons, and of Great Britain about 5,000,000 tons. Pennsylvania consequently produced over 60 per cent of the production of the United States and about 29 per cent more than Great Britain.

The increase in production of steel in the United States for the past five years has been 141 per cent, while Great Britain's increase has been but about 55 per cent.

The entire production of iron and steel rolled into finished form in Pennsylvania during 1899 was 7,093,485 net tons, an increase over 1896 of 3,336,415 tons, or nearly 89 per cent.

The value of this enormous production was $233,377,126, an increase over 1896 of $114,347,364, or over 96 per cent.

LABOR WAS BENEFITED.

The number of workmen in 1899, independent of those employed in the rolling of black plate, was 69,982, an increase over 1896 of 16,409, or 30.6 per cent.

The average earnings of the 69,982 workmen, skilled and unskilled, was $559, as against $444.89 in 1896, an increase of $114.11, or 25.6 per cent.

Pennsylvania had 21 black plate works in operation during the whole or part of 1899, of which 18 turned out a tinned production. 368,600,734 pounds of black plate were made, as against 158,306,490 pounds in 1896, an increase of 210,294,244 pounds, or 132.8 per cent.

Pennsylvania's increase in tinned production for 1899 has been equally as satisfactory as her increase in black plate, the aggregate of the black plate works and dipping works combined being 331,082,734 pounds, as against 139,588,703 pounds in 1896, an increase of 191,494,031 pounds, or 137.2 per cent. Pennsylvania's share of the entire production of the United States of tin and terne plate for 1899, which has been placed at 891,000,000 pounds, was about 37 per cent. Comparing this production of the United States for 1899 with her production in 1894, of 166,343,409 pounds, it will be seen that the increase in the United States for the past five years has been 724,656,591 pounds, or 435 per cent.

The number of workmen employed in the black plate works for 1899 was 7,682, an increase over 1896 of 4,488, or 140.5 per cent, and the average daily wage for all workmen was $2.36, an increase of 56 cents per day.

THE "ITEM"

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We would suggest that you get the boys ready at once—at least in so far as their wearing apparel is concerned. Don't put it off until the cold weather is here, but come as soon as possible and pass judgment upon this unsurpassed stock of serviceable, sensible, stylish School Suits for boys of all ages, sizes and conditions.

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Sizes 3 to 9 years. Vestee styles, nicely made of durable, all-wool materials, good values at $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

Also Cotton Mixed Vestee Suits at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

Vestee Suits made up in the very best manner that it's possible to make them and the very finest all-wool and worsted materials at $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00.

Elegant value in Knee Pants at 25 cents and 50 cents, in either black, blue or mixed colors. Our Corduroys at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.25 can't be beat.

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Same style also in the better grades, strictly all wool materials, cassimers, cheviots and worsteds at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00.

Sizes 10 to 16 years, Three-piece suits—coats, vests and pants; jaunty styles for the little gents, strictly all-wool and up-to-date, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00.

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We have just unpacked a new line of Neckwear, Shirts, Hats, Caps and other furnishings that is handsomer than anything we have ever shown you, and that is saying a great deal. All the latest styles, shapes and colors are fully represented. The prices are very moderate. More styles for the money than you ever saw before.

HUGO MAYER,

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

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Dr. Austin Albro's Heart Tablets are the greatest and latest discovery for the relief and cure of organic and sympathetic diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys and Liver. One needs only to read the few testimonials from honest and grateful people, which are but samples of the hundreds on file at my office, to admit the truth of my claims. But to convince the doubtful and satisfy the skeptical

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